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TROFIMENKO EXPLAINS POSITIONS ON U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD111308 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Interview with staff researcher at the Moscow Institute of United States and Canada Studies Dr Genrikh Trofimenko, by unidentified correspondent; Trofimenko's answers in Russian fading into superimposed English translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The new American nuclear strategy proclaimed in the Presidential Directive Number 59 provides for a so-called limited nuclear strike on military targets in the Soviet Union, in other words, the Pentagon is making plans for sort of disarming the Soviet Union on the basis of a first strike doctrine. Is such a calculation sensible, what is your opinion Dr Trofimenko?

[Answer] I personally believe that the Soviet Union will never permit the United States to get such a strategic superiority to be able to make such a preemptive strike on the Soviet Union without being punished itself. The Soviet Union will always take the necessary measures of retaliation, which won't make it possible to carry out such a sort of strategy. A retaliatory strike from our side will be inevitable whatever strategies the American strategists tried to use. Presidential Directive Number 59 is largely a psychological action. The facts about the real targets for the American strategic weapons are known to a very narrow group of people in the American leadership. When some directives, some methods of targeting or retargeting are being publicly discussed this is above all an attempt to put psychological pressure on the other side. I think in this case, American policymakers and strategists are making a mistake when they assume they can intimidate Soviet people with new variants on nuclear strategy. To this strategy just as to all real American measures and themilitary build up, the Soviet Union will naturally be able to give an answer at a due level.

There is another thing about this strategy. As the administration can see, their new doctrine will untie the hands of the United States at lower levels of using armed forces in local situations, for example in the Middle East or southwest Asia. I believe this is a miscalculation of American strategists, since the international situation itself is unfavorable to pursuing a policy by such means. At present no one inthe world is inclined to tolerate the big stick policy.

[Question] For many years now new American strategic doctrines and plans and improved systems of armaments have appeared at the crest of a wave of campaigns about a Soviet military threat. They have been justified by alleged aggressiveness of the Russians. Don't you think, the American administration is now acting along these standard (?planes)?

[Answer] Over the past 20 years the Pentagon has been working along one and the same scenario, which consists of ascribing to the Soviet Union some particular intention and outlining for the general public a detailed and colorful plan of an alleged attack by the Russians, pinpointing some supposed superiority over the United States. So now too the American news media are intimidating the man in the street that by the mid-eighties the Soviet Union will be able to knock out all American Minutemen and that the Americans won't be able to do anything. This is the presumed reason for the deployment of the MX missile, Trident submarines and so on. Even now the United States is trying to threaten the Soviet Union from the position of a so-called American superior strength, although in real terms the United States does not have such a position at the moment. More than that, I think that since the Soviet Union will not leave unanswered the measures the United States is taking now in its strategic armaments, the United States won't be able to get such a superiority in future either. As for campaigns similar to the present one, we have seen dozens of them, the nonexistent lag of the United States in bombers, in payload of missiles, in antimissiles and so on.

For the Pentagon used all these campaigns purely as propaganda conditioning of the public in order, ultimately, to advance itself a larger program of bombers, a new program for building some particular missiles and other kinds of weapons.

[Question] How do you think the strategic balance of forces will be affected by the deployment of new American medium range missiles in Western Europe?

[Answer] The United States has been lately trying to pass some of its offensive functions and functions of pressure on the socialist community to its West European NATO allies. But as the NATO armed forces get more perfect weapons the threat to the Soviet Union rises. Assuming that the present Soviet-American parity does not give America the chance to put strong pressure at the level of central confrontation, the United States is trying to change this regional balance in Europe which both sides describe as rough parity. The attempt to deploy new land based cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles is nothing but an attempt to shift the regional balance and thus to turn Europe into an appendage of the American war machine, which is directed against the Soviet Union.

In this way, through programs of modernizing both the conventional and nuclear armaments within NATO, the Pentagon, under the cover of talk about the Soviet threat, would like to create in Europe an additional threat to the Soviet Union, considering the fact that cruise systems and Pershing II ballistic missiles can reach Soviet territory from Western Europe much faster than from the United States. The threat to the Soviet Union in Europe is being increased along two directions. First, through a strong push inthe medium range nuclear missile potential, and seocnd, with the help of a considerable improvement by NATO countries of conventional armaments and armed forces. The myth about a Soviet military threat is highly convenient in this case too. Our leaders, President Brezhnev and Defense Minister Ustinov, have declared many times that the Soviet Union rejects the first strike concept. This country is opposed to nuclear war in general. The Soviet Union does not wish to see first, second or limited strikes but stands instead for stability in international relations based on mutually acceptable agreements.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS 'SECOND THOUGHTS' ON SALT II EXAMINED

LD110547 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] During the present election campaign in the United States, the SALT II treaty has been the subject of much debate. Most countries believe that the treaty is exceedingly important for all mankind. Radio Moscow commentator, Vladislav Koyzakov, comments on some of the statements made by American political leaders about the treaty which was signed last year but hasn't still been ratified.

Surprising as this may appear,the ranks of ardent supporters of SALT II were joined in recent time by such prominent figures as Vice Pesident Mondale and the secretary of state, Muskie. And this is really surprising because all through this year the ratification of this important Soviet-American document was stalled in the Senate by a decision of administration leaders. And now one can again hear some very objective assessments of this document which was originally signed in Vienna by our leaders, President Leonid Brezhnev and President Jimmy Carter.

Speaking to journalists in Independence, Montana, a few days ago, President Carter went on record as saying that when the right moment comes he will devote all his time to achieve the ratification of SALT II. The President said this was so because this is in the best interests of the United States and in the best interests of the whole world. It is interesting to note that at this time administration officials have come to realize that the coming into force of this document which is so important for universal peace cannot be made conditional on any other event such as developments in Afghanistan or other places.

In an interview for the ABC, the President himself pointed out that SALT II contains so many provisions which are important for the American side that it should be ratified in any event. But the question really is how seriously one can take such statements, or are they merely part of election rhetoric of the administration? It is quite clear now that from the start the Democratic Party leaders pinned their election hopes on winning the support of the rightwing groups. They launched a rampant anti-Soviet campaign playing up chauvinist and militarist feelings. The presidential decision to freeze the ratification of SALT II in the Senate was part of the campaign. But apparently the Democratic presidential candidate has fallen victim of that campaign of militarist hysteria which turned out to be to the advantage of his Republican rival. One can hardly have any doubts that Reagan's attacks on SALT II were directly linked with the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria which was created chiefly through the efforts of the administration itself.

And now the Democratic Party leaders seem to be having second thoughts. They are trying to appeal to some fundamental feelings of the voters who would naturally welcome any positive steps for ending the arms race, reducing military spending, and for improving the general climate of international relations. It stands to reason, however, that SALT II is really too important for the people of the United States, the Soviet Union and also for all other nations to be regarded as an object of some election maneuvers.

If the coming into force of this document is torpedoed by U.S. politicians, this will really be a most serious blow to the cause of peace and to international efforts to prevent nuclear war. As for the Soviet Union, it is ready to ratify SALT II and will honor all its provisions if the United States will do the same. The Soviet Government memorandum tabled at the United Nations says this country is prepared to participate in the process of limiting and reducing strategic armaments on the condition that the principle of equality and equal security is strictly observed by the parties concerned.

SECRETARY OF STATE MUSKIE CITED ON SALT II RATIFICATION

LD121400 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct, TASS--Speaking at Notre Dame University, Indiana, the U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said the administration will seek ratification of the SALT II treaty. He said the United States must not pretend that it could recapture military superiority over the Soviet Union, superiority which America had at one time in the past. Such superiority may sound grand in speeches, he said. However, a search for superiority would simply create a massive, dangerous new arms race. Peace lies in maintaining a prudent balance of forces.

At the same time it followed from the speech by the U.S. secretary of state that Washington has abandoned the idea to ratify the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty this year. The U.S. news agency UPI points out in this connection that earlier the administration considered the question of submitting the SALT II treaty to the Senate for consideration in November when the U.S. Congress meets after recess.

ISRAELYAN DISCUSSES UN GENEVA ARMS CONFERENCE

LD111930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The UN conference on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons, which has been taking place in the Geneva Palace of Nations for almost a month, has ended. The subject was different types of widely deployed weapons, whose use causes great casualties among the civilian population during an armed conflict and causes particularly grave mutilations. Vsevolod Shishkovskiy, our correspondent in Geneva, asked chief of the Soviet delegation Viktor Levonovich Israelyan to tell us about the conference:

[Begin Israelyan recording] The work of the conference took place in circumstances of sharp political struggle, reflecting the peculiarities of the current international situation, when imperialism and its allies have impeded the ways to a solution of many burning contemporary problems. The Soviet delegation actively participated in all the working bodies of the conference and submitted constructive proposals which were of help in the formulation of a generally acceptable solution to the problems which confronted it.

As a result of the work of the conference a general convention has been agreed and adopted, and three protocols which are appended to it; protocols on different types of landmines, incendiary weapons and also on the ammuntion which is designed to hit people with fragments undetectable by x-ray. It is well known to all, what truly terrible consequences napalm bombardments had for the civilian population in the period of American aggression in Indochina. Peaceful inhabitants of Arab countries suffered from the napalm used by the Israeli Air Force during military action in the Near East. There were many victims, also among the civilian population, claimed by mines laid by the colonialists in Algeria. Thus the decisions made at the conference have a not unimportant significance in securing arms control and are a definite step forward on the path to disarmament.

The successful completion of the conference must be viewed as confirmation in practice of the foreign policy course of our country which was defined in the decisions of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. This Leninist course is aimed at ensuring firm peace, maintaining and deepening detente in the political, military and other spheres and achieving real progress in the sphere of disarmament. [end recording]

SOVIET STAND IN GENEVA TALKS OUTLINED

LD120728 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Yuriy Borisov commentary from "The Way We See It" Program]

[Excerpt] During the latest Soviet-West German talks in Moscow Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev made new proposals for curbing the nuclear arms race in Europe. For some 3 months the West did not reply to the proposals, just as it had not responded to earlier calls for talks. But finally, at the end of September, a meeting took place between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. In accordance with understandings reached, representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States will meet next week in Geneva to begin a practical discussion on limiting nuclear weaponry. The Soviet stand on the issue is outlined by Radio Moscow's observer Yuriy Borisov.

American forward-based nuclear weapons are part and parcel of military equilibrium in Europe, and this being so it would be naive to assume that the Soviet Union will agree to cuts in ground-based medium-range nuclear missiles while letting America retain all of its forward-based nuclear means this close to Soviet borders, especially after NATO decided to deploy nearly 600 new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. The American administration seeks a unilateral military superiority to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security and the security of other socialist nations, but the hope is absolutely unrealistic. Under no circumstances will the Soviet Union allow the military strategic equilibrium to be upset and it has all the necessary means to prevent this.

To work against the arms race is a matter of principle for the Soviet Union. It does so because it is convinced that the arms race can only raise the level of military confrontation and worsen the international situation still more. That is why the Soviet Union has proposed talks to the West, but such talks must necessarily rest on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides involved.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE ADOPTS PROTOCOLS

LD101937 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 10 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgy Dragunov reports:

A second session has completed its deliberations at the Geneva Palace of Nations, of the UN conference on prohibiting or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which may be regarded as excessively cruel or of indiscriminate action. The conference participants representating almost 80 states of the world have elaborated and agreed on the text of a convention and three protocols to it.

The convention defines the general principles of the operation of both of the main instrument and the protocols, and provides for the possibility of new protocols being added to the three ones elaborated now, covering other types of conventional weapons.

The conference has adopted a protocol on prohibiting or limiting the use of incendiary weapons. The protocol contains different provisions assuring a maximum protection of civilian population from the possible consequences of the use of incendiary weapons (including napam). The protocol has also incorporated the proposal of the Soviet Union prohibiting the sue of incendiary weapons for the destruction of forests or other types of vegetation.

The conference has approved a protocol on a complete prohibition of the use of any weapon whose chief action is inflicting damage by fragments that cannot be detected in a human body by x-rays.

Also approved is a protocol on prohibiting or limiting the use of mines, trap mines and other similar devices planted on land. In order to avoid possible casualties among civilian population following the cessassion of hostilities, the procedure has been spelled out for registration and publicising of information on the location of the mine fields, mines and trap mines.

The imperative necessity of elaborating such agreemetns is due to the fact that these types of weapons were broadly used by the United States and other imperialist countries in Indochina, in the Middle East, in Africa, and a number of other world regions against peoples fighting for their liberation. Their use has always involved numerous casualties among civilian population.

Approval by the conference of the convention and of the three protocols providing for the extension of the international legal norms to cover an area of the use of a number of specific types of conventional weapons represents a definite step in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

A successful outcome of the conference has largely been due to the constructive approach adopted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union is giving much attention to problems of arms limitations and disarmament. This is evidenced by the memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" tabled by the Soviet delegation at the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking at the closing session of the conference, the head of the USSR delegation Viktor Israelyan pointed out that its decisions ought to be regarded as a definite practical step towards limiting armaments. The positive results of the conference, he said further, are a cause for optimism. They indicate that, given goodwill, a generally acceptable solution can be found for the most complex issues in the field of disarmament according with the vital interests of all the peoples of the world.

Denounciation of Pol Pot Regime

LD111824 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 11 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgy Dragunov reports:

The delegations of Ethiopia, Cuba, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Vietnam, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR and Czechoslovakia issued a joint statement stressing that they did not recognize as lawful the participation of a "representative" of the long non-existent Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in a U.N. conference. The statement was made public yesterday at a session of the U.N. conference on the prohibition or limitation of some specific types of conventional weapons which can be considered as excessively cruel or non-selective.

This important conference which ended in the elaboration and adoption of a convention and three protocols designed to protect civilian population during wartime, was attended by delegations from almost 80 countries. The desire of a regime which left a bloody trace in modern history, to joint this humanitarian international forum was scandalous and intolerable.

The 12 countries' joint declaration stresses that there is only one lawful representative of the Kampuchean people--the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The butcher Pol Pot found a rabid defender--the delegation of China which launched a mud-slinging attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Indian representative R.P. Venkateswaran gave a worthy rebuff to those who wanted to bring the rotten remains of the "Democratic Kampuchea" regime to an international conference. He said his country did not recognize the so-called representative of "Democratic Kampuchea" and that India knew only one lawful Government of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD120956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 12 Oct 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, commentator of All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners! This week the working people of the GDR marked the 31st anniversary of the formation of their socialist state of workers and peasants. The flowering of the German socialist state and the rise in its international prestige are organically linked with the growth of the might of the entire socialist community. If one compares the GDR as it was 31 years ago with what it has become now, this flowering emerges particularly visibly and graphically. In the GDR at present, preparations are underway on an ever-broader scale for the next SED Congress, at which tasks for the further development of the GDR will be discussed. This week there was a plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which decided to convene the next, 16th, congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on 6 April. Another fraternal party is holding its congress at the present time--the Korean Workers Party. There was also a plenum in Warsaw of the PZPR Central Committee.

Polish Situation

[Bovin] The Polish press called this plenum a plenum of great hopes. And perhaps the most laconic, and at the same time accurate, assessment of the results of the plenum was made in TRYBUNA LUDU recently. I'll read two paragraphs from this paper, if I may; they have a very concentrated content, in my view. Above all, the paper writes that the diagnosis made by the plenum was the result of a consistent and principled appraisal of the main sources of the workers' protest. These sources, continues the paper, were above all mistakes allowed to happen by the party leadership; erroneous management methods; mistaken concepts and voluntarism in economic policy; and the violation of the principles of socialist social justice. It was against these mistakes and distortions, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU, that the protest was aimed. The aware and mature master of Poland --the working class--did not come out against the system of its state, it spoke out in defense of the most important values of socialism and condemned a departure from its principles.

And, to go on, the next paragraph is also very full of meaning in my view. The party fully realizes that social conflicts of this type are a springboard for antisocialist forces which strive for chaos and a destabilization of the situation in order to attain their ends, which run counter to the interests of workers and all working people.

Such is the assessment of the plenum results. Of course, the situation in Poland remains quite complex. Difficult work is now under way to implement the agreements reached 2 weeks ago. This work will continue for a lengthy period to come, but, at any rate, one thing is clear: Poland, it seems to me, has in general negotiated the most difficult stage of its development, although certain processes are not yet complete.

[Levin] At the same time, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I think it would not be amiss to quote another statement by TRYBUNA LUDU concerning Poland's foreign policy concepts. And the fact that TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes that even in the process of the most heated debate, the fundamental principles of our calm life and the place that Poland occupies in the international correlation of forces are not put in doubt, is, of course, noteworthy. People's Poland, stresses Ryszard Wojna, one of the most popular and well-known Polish publicists, as an important link in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, will unvaryingly pursue its constructive socialist foreign policy. Yes, these problems which the socialist countries are coming up against; there are problems in the development of every country, without problems there is no development.

[Shishlin] We have just been talking about the events in Poland. In other countries, things appear a little differently: In Czechoslovakia, say, buoyant overall figures for the growth of the Czechoslovak economy, good though they are, nevertheless do not prompt the Czechoslovak comrades to draw any completely rosy conclusions.

They note the complexities which have become apparent in economic development, the difficult problems which emerge in connection with the immediate world economic situation, the rise in the price of raw materials and certain ready-made goods. In Yugoslavia quite recently, one of the country's leaders made a speech and he spoke with quite some alarm about the rapid growth of the state debt, in particular the foreign debt. I seem to remember that this debt had doubled in less than 10 years. He talked about a drop in the rate of production, complexities on the market and inflation. Thus, as I say, the picture as such is of course not all that straightforward, and yet, if one takes the group of countries of the socialist community, certain more or less general phenomena, general premises and general conclusions can be drawn: The very orientation of the socialist countries toward the development of cooperation and specialization, together with a certain moderate growth in trade with other sectors of the modern world, this very orientation is merely confirmed by the latest decisions of plenums of central committees or the conclusions of other leading bodies of the socialist states.

[Levin] That is the only possible path of development, and reality has demonstrated that quite graphically and convincingly.

[Shishlin] Yes, on the other hand I should like to say--and unquestionably no one has put or is putting this in doubt, and this is once again being confirmed now--that the question of the improvement of socialist democracy and....

[Bovin] ...And socialist social relations, as a whole, it relates to the economy, and politics...

[Shishlin] ...As a whole, yes, it was and remains one of the central questions in the work of every ruling communist and workers party.

[Bovin] What is more, this is a question which can never be resolved once and for all, because there is a process of development here which all the time requires more and more new solutions in connection with new situations.

[Shishlin] And this, of course--as the quote from TRYBUNA LUDU given by Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich said--is connected with a certain activation there of antisocialist elements, of internal or external origin. It also emphasizes, of course, a certain consistency, not in the sense of repetition, but a consistency of tasks in conducting in-depth ideological work, which includes both an analysis of situations, and correct conclusions, and the provision of people and the entire social group with correct ideas.

Visit of Indian President

[Levin] Also this week, there occurred such important events as visits to the Soviet Union; the Indian president's visit began last week, but has only just ended, and the visit by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria. I would like to start off with the results of the visit of the Indian president, Sanjiva Reddy. In the document which sums up the talks which took place in Moscow--Sanjiva Reddy had talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders--it is noted in particular that the two sides observed the great significance of the proposal on holding a meeting at the highest level between heads of state of all parts of the world. The focal point of this meeting would be the task of eliminating the hotbeds of international tension and the prevention of war. It seems to me that this very conclusion of both the Soviet and the Indian participants in the talks was of special significance in the light of the fact that in the first instance the very idea of holding such a meeting was put forward at the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee...

[Bovin] In May, in May of this year.

[Levin] Yes, and in my opinion since that time its topicality has only increased. And this very increased topicality is particularly marked because what we are up against is the appearance of a new hotbed of international tension. The Iran-Iraq conflict provides an occasion first and foremost for the United States to deepen its interference in this region.

[Bovin] At this point I would like to say a few words more about India. Well, comrades you all understand that this is one of the greatest countries of Asia and of the whole world and if one talks of the situation in Asia then quite a lot depends on the stance of India.

The stance of India plays an even greater role in the light of that policy which is at present being followed by China, given those waverings toward what I would call militarism, which are now apparent in Japan. So, in a situation such as this, special importance may, well I would have said so, be attributed to the steadfast constant line of India, to positive nonalignment, to the solving of international problems by peaceful means. This line is uninterruptedly connected with its friendly relations with the Soviet Union. And these very circumstances give, I think, a special political significance to the visit of the Indian president to the Soviet Union.

[Shishlin] I would like to say, not just as an aside, that much has been said about this visit.

[Bovin] And not only has much been said but much passion has been aroused.

[Shishlin] Yes, and it has been said that there are attempts to turn the relations of the Soviet Union with India against third countries. But here it must be said that these routine contacts at a very high level between the Soviet Union and India are in no way directed against the interests of any third country. They are not directed against the interests of China, against the interests of Japan, or against the interests of any Asian state. The decision and meaning of the general conclusions, reached by the sides during the recent Indian-Soviet talks, the meaning of these talks is directed really against the present dangerous turn of events in international politics as a whole, in Asia included.

[Levin] And so by way of example one might also mention the speech by Narasimha Rao, the Indian foreign minister, at the UN General Assembly session which is currently taking place in New York. In this speech he emphasized in particular that India's recognition of the Government of Kampuchea, under the leadership of Heng Samrin, which is at present implementing complete control over the situation in the country, received full support from the people of India and is in the interests of security and stability on the Continent of Asia. On this matter, as is well known, certain attacks have also been made on India by imperialist circles and those who act with them. But India defines its position very clearly. In this same speech, Narasimha Rao expressed the serious concern of the Indian Government on the intensified concentration of the naval forces of the U.S. and several other Western countries in the Persian Gulf.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict, Al-Asad Visit

[Bovin] Yes, the least one can say is that the whole situation there is in general, of course, complicated; it is fraught with all sorts of unexpected turns of events, because the Iran-Iraq conflict is dragging on and on. And if one talks of the actual state of affairs at the fronts, then I simply find it difficult to know what to say, because very contradictory statements are coming out of both hostile capitals. Tehran makes a statement to the effect that Iraqi troops are retreating from the whole front and Baghdad makes a statement to the effect that the army of Baghdad is seizing Iranian towns, and so on. But if nonetheless one tries to draw some kind of general conclusion from these contradictory statements then I think that if for the moment we talk purely about the progress of military actions then they started on 22 September and they started with a fairly decisive massed advance by Iraq.

Moreover the military observers of many countries at that time assessed the situation in such a way that--having regard to the position in Iran itself, taking into consideration those complexities which the Iranian Army had experienced in connection with the revolution --Iraq would succeed in a rather short time, on the whole at any rate inflict a rather heavy defeat on Iran. But, in my opinion, these forecasts were not confirmed. Indeed at the beginning there was such an active advance, but then it began to come up more and more against resistance from the Iranian forces--this is the second stage of conflict. And now it seems to me that a kind of unstable balance has set in at the front.

On the one hand Iraq is attempting to dig in at these positions it has seized and says that it has no need of anything more, and on the other hand Iran is stepping up pressure on these areas--this is the sort of unstable balance that is now prevailing. And how it will turn out where things go from here--well I am not a military specialist and to put it simply I find it difficult to know, but the following worries me. Iraq says: We have seized all the territories that we believed belong to us and we have no need of anything more, we are ready to stop here and start peace talks. And well, Iran occupies a slightly different position, here I shall read now...

[Shishlin] Only not a slightly different position but one that is entirely different.

[Bovin] Yes, well, I shall now read an extract from an interview with the president of Iran, Bani-Sadr. A correspondent put the following question to him: What will happen if you push the Iraqi Army back to the border and reach the border? And it is interesting what Iranian President Bani-Sadr, says: We shall put an end to the conflict if Saddam Husayn, that is the president of Iraq, is no longer in power. If the contrary is the case, however, and the present regime in Baghdad remains in power, then our forces will continue their attack beyond the confines of our territory. This is the Iranian position...

[Shishlin] At least Bani-Sadr's.

[Bovin] Well, the president of this country, who is citing such rather sad considerations concerning the duration and possible consequences of this conflict. The more so that around this conflict--that is what we are talking of, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict--that is around it at present are being twisted such complexities and contradictions, a struggle of interests, of prestige, a struggle of ambitions which stretches far beyond the confines of this region itself.

[Levin] And threatens to grow even further. Well it...

[Bovin] It reeks of oil, it reeks of oil; 60 percent of the world oil imports in the capitalist world go via the Persian Gulf, via the Strait of Hormuz. And for Europe and Japan, well of course it is making them shudder, even just the thought that, perhaps, suddenly this artery will be closed off.

[Levin] But at the same time there is a certain speculation on this question. At least today Iran and Iraq are both stating that they will guarantee the unhindered passage of tankers through the Strait of Hormuz, but the United States is already attempting to create the impression that oil supplies to the West are already under threat and under this pretext it is concentrating its armed forces in this region. Moreover this concentration is acquiring a more threatening character. The 13 October issue of NEWSWEEK published an article entitled: "The United States Balance on a Knife-Edge" [as heard]. The article is quite long, there are no principally new facts...

[Bovin] I would make it: "On the Edge of its Own Knife."

[Levin] Yes, this is a substantial addendum; moreover, incidentally, this is more or less what NEWSWEEK actually believes. This is the first sentence: The cloak of neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi war, with which America has covered itself, is beginning to wear a little thin. I get the impression that NEWSWEEK is itself slightly afraid of this balancing.

[Bovin] The whole point here is simply that the Americans, as they say, are in a tight corner. Well, let us assume that they support Iraq. Here the questions immediately arise about the hostages in Iran, their fate and a pile of other questions. But suppose they support Iran, this means that they will come up against the whole of the Arab world. And so of course the Americans are turning somersaults and twisting and turning I know not which way.

[Levin] But you know, Aleksander Yevgeniyevich, even in this article where there is an element of restraint and where there is present this element of apprehension, nonetheless some phrases, for example, show through: Directed by the AWACS radar installations --the AWACS airplanes are already in Saudi Arabia, so--directed by the AWACS radar installations, the planes of the two American aircraft carriers in this region, the Eisenhower and Midway, could quickly put an end to such a threat--the threat to oil supplies--by inflicting preempting strikes on Iranian airports and artillery and missile positions.

Moreover some specific military plans have been drawn up since April and this unquestionably cannot but put us on our guard. The United States has at present 32 naval vessels in this region. It is expected that two British vessels will reach there this week after separating from an operational unit off the coast of Singapore.

[Bovin] The French are there too....

[Levin] The French, and the Australians. Six Australian vessels are on the way there. And on the whole a very very complex situation is taking shape. And in this situation it is quite obvious that the imperialists would like very much to inflict a shattering blow against Arab unity, using for their aims each of the combatant sides to restore their supremacy in Iran. Here I would like to direct your attention to such a point, for example! Well, next week in London a session of the OPEC countries should have been taking place. It will not do so. Already, in this organization, which has been quite a powerful means in the defense of the interests of the oil-extracting countries....

[Bovin] Of course, I would not wish to speak as a defender of American imperialism, but nonetheless, I must seriously stress that this session will not take place primarily because of those contradictions which exist with OPEC.

[Levin] It is just this that I wish...

[Bovin] Although, although of course the imperialists do have some connection with this.

[Levin] Precisely so, this is the point the Iranian-Iraqi conflict has led to this session not taking place. Iran and Iraq, the states that were among the creators of OPEC, turn out to be warring sides and OPEC, as a result of this conflict, is finding itself in an extremely difficult position.

[Bovin] And it seems it is the jubilee session that should be taking place.

[Levin] Yes, they should have been preparing for the jubilee.

[Shishlin] I think that since we have begun talking about interests, it should probably be said, regarding this conflict, that two states first and foremost have an interest in ending it; one of them is called Iraq, and the other Iran.

[Bovin] Undoubtedly.

[Shishlin] Right, and if anyone has more to lose because of this conflict, it is again these same two states, Iran and Iraq. True, the interests of other states too are quite heavily involved here. This is natural; we live in an interrelated world, and there's simply no getting away from this. And it was not by chance that at one time a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in fact put forward the idea of thinking about some international measures and international guarantees of security for important sea and air routes. This idea was brushed aside by the West, first and foremost by the United States, who keeps on returning to the idea of unilateral interference.

[Levin] The attitude of the Soviet Union, of course, which has been defined very clearly and precisely in the speeches by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, gives an answer to the most complex questions.

[Bovin] And in fact it is not only our statements that provide an answer, but also our specific policy. In particular Al-Asad's visit to Moscow is one of the facets of that policy, which is aimed at attempting to stabilize the state of affairs in that area.

[Levin] Yes, Leonid Ilich had this to say: We do not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We support the soonest possible political settlement of that conflict by the efforts of both sides, and we state this strongly to others; hands off the events taking place there. The Persian Gulf, like any other part of the world, is the sphere of the vital interests of those states which are situated there, and no other states. No one has the right to meddle from outside in their affairs and to act the role of their patrons or self-styled guardians of order.

It is most noteworthy that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made this Soviet policy assessment of current developments in the Near and Middle East at the reception in honor of the Syrian delegation and of Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union. That visit is of enormous importance, not only for the development of bilateral relations, but also for the stabilization of the situation as a whole. The most important result of that visit was the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. This treaty raises relations between our states to a new, higher level; and, since we are now discussing its foreign policy aspect, its international aspect, it must be stressed that it is precisely on the international plane that it is aimed at promoting an improvement of the situation in the Near East and the establishment of genuine and just peace there. It is a treaty in the name of peace and not in the name of war.

[Shishlin] Various things are being said in the West about the Soviet-Syrian treaty. They say there that the treaty is extremely advantageous to the Soviet Union and that it means the return of the Soviet Union to the Near East where, as they see it, since 1974 when As-Sadat tore up the Soviet-Egyptian treaty the Soviet Union has, as it were, not been taking such an active part in the fate of the Near East problem. It must be said, however, that as far as its political presence is concerned, the Soviet Union has never left the Near East. But another thing is that over those 6 years there has undoubtedly been some movement in the arrangement of forces in the Near East; and this movement has frequently been in a direction unfavorable to the interests of the Arab peoples.

[Bovin] And unfavorable, too, to the interests of the Soviet Union, because the Americans, with Israel and Egypt, have been leaning over backward to limit the Soviet Union's political influence in solving Near East problems. And in this connection the Soviet Union's treaty with Syria in fact acts, if you like, as a sort of element for equalizing the situation--a balancing influence.

[Shishlin] That's right, because this treaty, like any other--and this idea was adhered to during Al-Asad's visit to Moscow--does not simply make some sort of summing up of previous relations, but also indicates the intention to take political action in one or another completely definite direction.

[Bovin] There is also here the platform for some sort of policy in the future.

[Shishlin] Yes, and on this level, of course, the Soviet-Syrian treaty is truly aimed at equalizing the situation in the Near East and, which is even more important, at creating the conditions for an all-embracing, just, political settlement of the Near East crisis.

[Bovin] Both as far as, so to speak, the classical Near East crisis, if you like, and as far as the new branch of that crisis--Iraqi-Iranian relations--are concerned.

[Levin] Of course in the present complex situation it is particularly important to step up efforts to consolidate peace and defend the freedom and independence of peoples. And this applies completely, too, to the problem of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The Soviet Union's policy in this respect remains invariable and stable, and it has received new confirmation during, and in the results of, the visit by Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union. Such are the chief events of the past week that we wanted to draw your attention to, comrade listeners, of course we did not touch upon many problems, in particular the results of the elections to the West German Bundestag and the Parliamentary elections in Portugal. But, when you come down to it, what happened there you already know, and only the future will show how things will develop, especially in Portugal. Our time is coming to an end. We thank you for listening, and all the very best to you.

'STUDIO NINE' PROGRAM EXAMINES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

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["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, leader of a group of consultants of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] The situation of the world political arena is fairly complicated at present and this is noted by practically all the political observers who analyze this situation. In this connection you cannot fail to notice the fact that many bourgeois observers now prefer to focus their attention on negative facts and processes which go counter to the process of detente in international tension and intentionally overstress and sometimes even produce artificial facts and some kinds of schemes which, according to them, must produce an atmosphere of concern among the people. And we have to admit there have been many events of a negative character lately but it would be a mistake to overlook events and processes in world politics which have a stabilizing effect on the general situation. And it is precisely this that is being quite often avoided by bourgeois propaganda. Some separate events are pulled out of context and superfluous, intentionally dramatized events are put forward and thus a deliberately alarming situation is created. This method of some bourgeois propaganda officials reminds me of an old Eastern parable about the four blind men who met an elephant and gave their impressions of what this large animal looks like; one of the blind men felt the elephant's leg and said that the elephant seemed to be like an old tree; the one who went under the elephant's belly said that the elephant was rather like a huge barrel; the third blind man, holding the tail, said that it rather reminded him of a thick cable and the one by the trunk said that the elephant reminded him of a large snake. Each judged from his own viewpoint and failed to get a general picture. Well, these blind men had not set themselves any special purpose while some bourgeois commentators operate with a specific purpose and try to hide the general picture from the people, overstressing, as I have said, the negative elements in the present international situation. Well, we have to say that there are other examples, examples of realistic, comprehensive and objective analysis of the present international situation, an analysis which does not suffer from any underrating of complicated and negative processes, and which also deals with the positive processes taking place in the world today.

An example of such realistic and comprehensive analysis are the talks and the outcome of the meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of socialist countries and the documents published after these meetings. These documents continue to attract great attention in the world and I think that we will begin our today's discussion of the latest events precisely with these facts, and I ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, to do that.

Crimean Meetings

[Shishlin] I would make three points concerning the Crimean meetings. I think the first aspect of Leonid Ilich's meetings with the leaders of fraternal parties, speaking in very general terms, consisted in the exchange of experiences in the building of socialism and communism. That was a very interesting aspect, especially since the methods, forms and means of solving problems of construction which are being used by the ruling communist and workers parties are very varied and very instructive.

Here I have in mind all the achievements of the socialist countries and the failures which occur at times in their development, and each aspect of this experience is no doubt instructive and useful ultimately.

The second circumstance and the second point about the Crimean meetings I think lies in the fact that the socialist countries, the leaders of fraternal parties, in the course of these meetings discussed most vital and most urgent problems, problems having wide-ranging importance for today and the future.

Nor are matters limited to the discussion of problems. The main point concerns the search for a solution to the problems, and here along with the national efforts of the socialist states, wide use is made of the possibilities of international collaboration among socialist countries, all the possibilities of joint efforts by socialist countries, which of course enrich every socialist country.

To learn to combine the huge material, labor and intellectual potentials of the socialist states is really a great task and one must not think that this science has been finally mastered by the communist and workers parties. Every new frontier in socialist development brings about some new aspects of problems and uncovers new possibilities. You know comrades, considerable attention was paid to international problems in Crimea. And in fact the Crimean meetings noted both the complexities of the current international situation, and also the fact that tension in international life continues to remain at a fairly high level. But the main thing is not only to come to this conclusion, almost everybody will agree with these evaluations. The main thing is to find practical answers. In the Crimea these questions were given fairly clear and specific answers on all the key aspects of present-day international politics.

To put it briefly, the socialist countries consider there is no other way to overcome the increasing tension, there is no other way to give a new impetus to detente, than to conduct a dialogue--a patient dialogue, a businesslike dialogue and a specific dialogue. And I think this calls for a dialogue, even if it is not heard in some places, in many countries, in many capitals including bourgeois ones, this call has been heard sufficiently well. And by the way, these days the 35th UN General Assembly session and what is happening outside the plenary sittings--I mean the meetings of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, with his colleagues from many countries of the world including U.S. Secretary of State Muskie--these meetings, I think, in a way illustrate the response to the position which has been taken by the socialist community countries during the Crimea meetings, and illustrate to some extent the position outlined in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata when he said there is a growing understanding of the fact that the present-day world cannot solve any of the current problems from positions of strength and sabre-rattling.

Change in U.S. Policy

[Zorin] Well, we have already talked about the difficulties in the international situation and there is no doubt that the most important, and one of the main, causes for such an unfavorable turn of events is the course adopted lately and being followed by Washington leaders. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the large number of letters which we have received at Studio Nine recently. The authors of these letters, and Sergey Ivanovich Andreyev of Kazan, Engineer Skachko of Kharnov, Comrade (Mkrtychyan) of Yerevan, and other regular viewers of Studio Nine ask two questions: One of these questions is why Washington leaders chose precisely the present moment, the border between the seventies and eighties to make this turn, this zigzag in their policy, and the second is what are the limits of this turn, is it possible to assume that those who are implementing it are ready not only to return to the cold war but may turn to something more serious? These questions have been asked by our television viewers and I think it is a serious question and deserves to be answered. What could you say, Vitaliy Ivanovich, about the questions asked by our television viewers?

[Kobysh] I could say much, Valentin Sergeyevich, but I think if you speak about the main point, why really this boundary between the seventies and the eighties has been chosen by the imperialist circles of the United States--and not only of the United States--in order to attempt to disrupt detente, introduce tension in international relations, bury many agreements which have been achieved through great efforts. I think that in precisely this historic period of time, the ruling class including that of the United States, saw clearly how unfavorable for it, for imperialism, is the progress of events in the world. The world is changing very fast, changes take place in various directions, at different levels and different continents. Let us take what has happened in Iran: It is not just the fall of the regime which was supported for decades and into which were invested many billions of dollars and on which a very large stake was made. This fall, I would say, is that of one of the cornerstones of all American imperialist policy. Similar changes are taking place in other continents. Let us take the events in Nicaragua. And what has not been done to keep the Somoza dictatorship in power, a dictatorship which in essence was involved in crime? The country was ruled by a criminal dictator, a killer, everything was done to keep him in power in order to preserve the state of affairs in that small Central American republic for centuries as it has been. And the effort failed, not because of the patriots of Nicaragua--the fighters for freedom in Iran had a lot of weapons--but because it is not possible to keep countries which live at the end of the 20th century in the way they were kept in the 16th or 15th century, as was attempted with Iran in particular. These peoples, just like other peoples, have a right to dignified life corresponding to today's time. Did the American people have the possibility, have the right to carry out a revolution? Four years ago the ruling class of America celebrated with splendor the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution. Why is this right today denied to other peoples? I think it is still a matter of the ruling class of the United States and the imperialist circles of other countries trying to change the correlation of forces which is now not in their favor in the world. As for the military aspect of this problem, you know there is a military parity between--let us say, NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, between the United States and the Soviet Union. Much has been built on this parity and they want to destroy this parity, they want to change the correlation of military forces in their favor. And from here come the military convulsions and the attempts to impose on humanity, and us in particular, a new round of the arms race.

[Shishlin] I agree with the idea that, of course, the United States finds it very difficult to accept these changes--if you can say that it is accepting the changes. But I think apart from this objective background there are subjective moments which determine this sharp turn for the worse in American foreign policy which occurred toward the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. I think that in this policy of the United States you can see another consideration, that the definite difficulties arising in the economic development of all the states, including socialist states, these specific difficulties may be multiplied an endless number of times if you add to them the unceasing arms race.

And there is something else. I think that the United States has seen an encouraging moment for it to move to harder confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist world with the passage of China to the other side of the barricade. If in the past it was not sure about where Beijing would go, how Beijing will proceed and what Beijing will do, it has now apparently become convinced that China as a partner in the struggle against detente, in the struggle against the interests of the socialist community, is a completely loyal partner for the imperialists.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich. You have spoken about U.S. considerations of difficulties and economic problems in socialist countries, yet many serious American economists, on the basis of facts and figures, prove that the new arms race is fraught with very great dangers for the economy of capitalist countries, the United States in particular. But I would like to return to the question which I have asked and which is based on letters. We have answered the first question. The second question is about how far, according to you, they can plan in Washington.

[Shishlin] I think that the ruling circles in the United States, even in the heated atmosphere of the electoral campaign, are examining this. Common sense is enough to understand all the destructive consequences of a thermonuclear war, yet at the same time I think that this line of the United States hold many dangers. The United States is now passing over many possibilities for undoing many complicated knots, and in this connection I would like to say that I see in the U.S. policy a certain limit of a subjective order. We are forced to accept that sometimes events have their own logic which does not follow political considerations--an explosive logic, a very steep and changing logic. Because of this, here in the present world, in the present situation, you need reserve and you need vigilance. Nothing less.

[Kobysh] Nikolay Vladimirovich, when you say that the U.S. ruling circles--even with all the military paranoia which has now taken over the country there are some limits--they of course, and we start from the promise that they are clear thinking people, are not considering dealing with a nuclear war in so far as they understand that it will mean destruction. That is one aspect. Yet events, just like that of Chekhov's rifle on stage in the theater, often has its own internal logic, and the rifle unfortunately often fires for no reason at all. Let us take this Directive No. 59. Last week there were a large number of press conferences and statements, and Muskie said that Directive No 59, which has been generally accepted by all as the doctrine of a limited nuclear war, has nothing new in essence. That leads to the question: If there is nothing new in it then why was it produced. Then a second question arises: If the U.S. secretary of state says that there is nothing new in that doctrine and it does not legalize the idea of a limited nuclear war, and it has greatly alarmed the world community including the Americans themselves, then why, in the same week, did the U.S. President make the following statements: I would like to quote them: If needed, in order to defend the freedom and security of West Europe and the United States I would use nuclear weapons, said President Carter. You see it is not simply a matter of discussing the possibility of using nuclear weapons. The Americans, and I am afraid the whole world, are being conditioned to the idea of a nuclear war and it is being regulated in some way, it is being made legal and lawful in some way. And what do they count on. It appears that they greatly overrate their forces and underrate the forces of others.

[Shishlin] I think you talked a little earlier about the objective correlation of forces in the world. The interesting point is that all these manifestations of the negative character of American foreign policy--which is truly dangerous and alarming--these manifestations occurred precisely, to a great extent, as a reaction to the continuing changes in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism, in favor of progress.

[Zorin] On the one hand attempts are being made to worsen the situation for various reasons, and on the other hand even the most inexperienced political leaders cannot fail to understand that the prospect of a thermonuclear war is an unthinkable prospect and that the danger lies in that the situation may get out of hand. When we talk about the reasons for this intensification we cannot overlook the political moment in which all this is happening. The electoral campaign is drawing to a close in the United States. In all these campaigns hysteric shouts of these or other leaders emerge, very small in relation to the scale of the problem, are purely related to minute, electoral considerations.

It has happened many a time when the U.S. electoral campaign turned out to be closely connected, with very great cost, to global policy. Remember the 1976 campaign when Ford, who not long before had reached important accords in the course of talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Vladivostok, in the name of specific electoral considerations, pushed aside these commitments which he has assumed. This failed to do his political career any good, and yet the damage proved to be long-lasting. And now the same thing is happening, I think that what we are talking about is connected with the electoral campaign which is now nearing its end in the United States, so I think we should dwell briefly on this campaign.

U.S. Electoral Campaign

Please Vitaliy Ivanovich, you have just returned from the United States and have followed the progress of this campaign, as they say from close up, and I would like you to share your views with us and with our television viewers.

[Kobysh] American observers themselves, people of the older generation who have gone through many campaigns, say that it is an unusual campaign. It stands out in a number of characteristics. Our television viewers and our readers must have noted that it may be one of the dirtiest electoral campaigns in U.S. postwar history. I cannot remember now and I do not know about you Valentin Sergeyevich, and you Nikolay Vladimirovich; I simply cannot remember electoral situations when candidates threw different kinds of mud, made all kinds of political intrigues and provocations against each other up to purely personal attacks, when they make use of family, personal problems. But that is not the main thing, yet that creates a certain shock and there is nothing pleasant in this spectacle, neither for the outside observers nor for the Americans themselves.

Much more dangerous is that both candidates cannot offer anything to the American people. The United States is now going through a very difficult time with the simultaneous convergence of several extreme economic difficulties. Up to now America has faced the problem of unemployment, faced the problem of inflation, growing cost of living, faced the problem of difficulties in the balance of payments, faced problems in the supply of raw materials. All these problems have now merged into a single whole and never before has it been that record inflation has occurred simultaneously with record unemployment. It has never occurred that the balance of payments was so low and that at the same time no remedies at all are offered for getting out of these difficulties as is the case now. And none of the candidates provides answers to these problems. It strikes the eye that they have no platform for these problems, which are fundamental for the Americans.

Since they do not have solutions for these problems they now try to find a way out by saturating their foreign policy platforms, and there they have full unity and full identity. Both candidates, the Republican and Democratic, try to outshout each other with anti-Soviet slogans, calls for an arms race, in promises to increase the arms race, Republican candidate Reagan says that the SALT II agreement has to be rejected, thrown overboard, and that America must only think about missiles, about increasing the air force, the navy. To that the Democratic candidate, President Carter, says that never before has any administration increased military spending as fast as he has and even calculates that in the coming 5 years if he remains in the President's seat, the United States will spend about $1 trillion.

This of course produces a very specific picture when Americans--people who actually have no way of judging events objectively insofar as they are being informed very scantily and in a very one-sided way--are the prisoners of advertisements, captive of the conceptions that are imposed on them, when they simply feel like fools, they feel that nothing is offered to them. Very many of them in this situation seek a way out in just turning their backs to this and the other candidate, and say plainly that they do not intend to vote. And this has created some feeding ground for independent candidate Anderson, about whom there is now much talk not because Anderson has produced some kind of very attractive program for the Americans.

He too does not have answers to many questions, but he does not offer an arms race program which is already something for the Americans, and this factor of Anderson--or as they call it the Anderson syndrome in the United States--brings something curious and even intriguing to the electoral campaign because the minorities of the American population, those Americans who will vote, many are expected to cast their votes for Anderson. They are not the majority but very many will cast their votes for him. Because of this it is very difficult to judge who of the two main candidates will get the largest number of votes. The last thing that I can say about the elections is that President Carter, who holds the levers of power, is quite energetically pushing his opponent and is consolidating his position.

[Zorin] At any rate I think that now--and our television viewers in their letters ask the question and want to know exactly who will finally win on 4 November--and I think that now not a single responsible observer will give a prediction, however well informed.

This is not the gift of ordinary professional caution but reflects the actual current situation, and I agree with you Vitaliy Ivanovich that only one thing can be said with certainty, and that is that on 4 November a record in the political history of America will be broke--the record of nonparticipation in elections. By the way, in Washington they do not like to remember one figure--Carter 4 years ago was elected by only 27 percent of Americans with the right of vote. Twenty-seven percent in all.

[Kobysh] That is American democracy. People do not always realize that an insignificant minority of the population elects the U.S. President.

[Zorin] And they talk about elections, freedom, and only 27 percent stand behind the mandate, on the strength of which President Carter has been in power for 4 years. It seems to me that this is a record; there has not been one like it in political history before 1976. I think that this record will be broken in 1980. It will be broken because faced, as many American political observers think, with two evils in the elections, many Americans will probably prefer simply not to take part in the elections and the president who will be elected will probably get an even lower percentage than in this unhappy Carter's record.

I... yes please go ahead.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich I think and I too do not undertake to state categorically which of the candidates will win the elections, but I think it is indicative that in this hunt for votes, Carter seems to have been a more successful hunter in the last few weeks. But of course he is shooting at different targets and at times you get the impression that after hitting one target he then completely forgets about that target. In any case one speech is devoted to the winning of votes of the American Jewish community. And of course here we have a full eulogy of Israel, confirmation of the unchanging U.S. policy with respect to Israel, statements to the effect that half of the aid given by the United States to Israel over 32 years came during the Carter administration. Then he appeals to the trade unions when he sings eulogies of trade union bosses; then the appeals go to the military-industrial complex. And even sometimes the problem of the socialist countries is included in Carter's speeches when it is a question of winning the votes especially of the Polish community in the United States.

[Zorin] And it is sufficiently large.

[Shishlin] It is sufficiently large, sufficiently active and significantly tangible in American political life. Of course this Polish theme itself in Carter's speeches and in other speeches in the West did not occur by accident. They are trying to use it in their own way. The August and September events in Poland are important events and the PZPR is giving them serious consideration. But comrade television viewers know from our press about what has happened and what is happening in the Polish People's Republic.

I would like to discuss some aspects in this connection. First of all when you familiarize yourself with the commentaries of the non-socialist press, the bourgeois press, concerning events in Poland you come across some kind of deliberately present target, to depict socialism as some kind of frozen society which changes only after some kind of stormy upheavals. That is not so. Socialism is far from being a frozen society and in its development the socialist society overcomes definite contradictions, it is a very mobile society, all the elements, and all the trends of which are naturally subject to constant perfecting, and this applies to socialist democracy, it applies to the systems of economic management, it applies to the vital activity of the entire socialist social organism. These are the first general considerations which I wanted to state in connection with the events.

The second is that these events have several sections, the first sections, according to the evaluation of the Polish comrades themselves, are the definite mistakes, miscalculations in party leadership, deviation from the line of the sixth PZPR Congress which was aimed at the construction of a developed socialist society with a steady improvement of the welfare of the masses that led to a definite break in the links between the party and the masses and aroused dissatisfaction among a certain part of the Polish working class. The workers' demands, according to the evaluation of Polish comrades, are demands which arose on a socialist basis and aimed at a more comprehensive implementation of the fundamental socialist principles on the Polish land. And this is the reason why now in Poland energetic work is being done to correct these errors, correct the mistakes. It is not an easy job, a job which is not just a one-time act and it requires considerable time, and very great efforts from the party and the entire country. Nonetheless this work is carried out and being done, and of course in this work, the Polish friends feel great relief at there being such a thing as socialist mutual assistance which is sufficiently clearly materialized in the attention, in the sympathy and material support which is offered by socialist countries to the Polish People's Republic in these unusual days.

There is also another section of the events to which we should not close our eyes: that breach which occurred in the links of the party with a certain section of Polish working masses anti-socialist elements have tried and are trying to come in as a wedge, and they set themselves targets which are very removed from the interests of strengthening and developing the socialist system in Poland which has given the country its independence, which has given powerful economic muscles, has given a firm ground for solving most difficult and large-scale problems. And why have I switched from the U.S. electoral theme to this. It is because, of course, many political leaders in the West judged the events in Poland with a great sense of responsibility and so forth. But far from all the Western circles passed judgement with a sense of responsibility. And there were those which openly and directly linked up with the activities of antisocialist elements and attempted to give the events an entirely different character.

[Kobysh] Nikolay Vladimirovich I think we can say even more, that not only were there irresponsible statements concerning the Polish events but there were direct acts of interference in the events in Poland, for example, when the leaders of the extreme reactionary American trade unions collected funds and sent them to Poland, and they did that in most cases in violation of Polish laws, through illegal means and not only they. We know about similar funds that--this was reported in the press--came from the FRG. So it was something more than just statements or judgments.

[Shishlin] Yes, it was no longer inciting statements, but inciting actions.

[Kobysh] I do not mention that sabotage centers of the Free Europe type are now simply carrying out provocative work directed at sowing various moods inimical to socialism among the Polish population and are carrying out activities purely provocative and inimical to socialism. What is more, what is curious, is that the revanchist circles in West Germany have become extremely active. There have already been reports of various statements made by leaders of various revanchist organizations. I will read one of them to show how agitated they have now become and what long-term plans they are working out. Here is the president of the union of exiles. He is a deputy of the Bundestag named Czaja from the CDU/CSU party. In several of his speeches he clearly emphasized that now--and I quote--the Germans must clearly realize their responsibility to the Polish people and to the Germans living there. This Czaja said that they have no rights to another blunder. It is like a bet made on something which the West German revanchists see as the implementation of all their expectations and hopes.

PRC Assembly Session

[Zorin] Well, this is--as they say--like a hungry hen dreaming of millet. I would like us to speak about another subject in today's discussion because it figures very largely in the "Studio Nine" mail. We receive many letters, particularly in recent times, whose writers ask us to tell them about the results of the recently held session of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives in Beijing and the resolutions it adopted. In this connection I would like to remind you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that many weeks before this session we discussed here in "Studio Nine" the political situation in China and you then forecast that there were preparations for the removal of Hua Guofeng from the post of government leader and gave reasons for this forecast. Life has shown that the forecast was correct and that this is what has happened. This is obviously connected to definite processes and I would like to ask you to tell our viewers about it.

[Shishlin] First of all I have the impression that this session of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives--it is officially called the third session of the All-China Assembly of the People's Representatives of the Fifth Convocation--is an intermediate station on the path followed by China after Mao Zedong's death. It is still not the route which will be firmly followed by this Chinese locomotive. This session was noteworthy, of course, and in many ways even unusual, even outwardly unusual, as there was no picture of Mao Zedong in the session's hall and it was replaced by the country's coat of arms. There were a number of other details which are not quite accepted in today's China. However, this was an outward picture. In fact there are probably three features that stand out. There is a definite reform of the political system in Chinese society. This political reform in Chinese society still needs deciphering. It seems there is a certain change in the center of gravity in the activity of the State Council. There will be more duties in the State Council and a wider circle of authority will be given to the State Council premier and his deputies and to what is called the cabinet. At the same time this political system envisages a definite widening of the rights of localities and the rights of the provinces.

At the same time--and this is a very important feature--a reform of the economic administration system is in progress. And in particular there is now a law--an analogy of mixed enterprises--which shows--in a way--the emphasis of the Chinese economic policy, if not the general line of Chinese economic policy. The law of analogy of mixed enterprises looks very advantageous for foreign capital investors in China. They will be able to export the profits from the country and the tax, which is total and maximum, is only 33 percent of the profits and is not an onerous tax according to all international standards which exist on taxes on foreign investors.

By the way, there are already questions asked in China as to what socialism we are building. Such a question, of course, can be asked. Although I think one should not hurry to characterize this socialism, all the more so since it is no sin to remember that the Chinese leaders themselves are today calling their very recent past a period of feudal fascism, no more no less. The Chinese economy and this reform of the economic administration system itself proves that the Chinese economy continues to stumble desperately. It is desperately stumbling in all directions and the 10-year plan which was adopted in China with great pomp while they talked about reaching some impossible economic heights, this 10-year plan has already been canceled, and is already being reviewed. It does not exist anymore. We have now seen that in China some of the statesmen have gone, some of the statesmen were transferred and some statesmen were moved to more advanced positions. However, the fact that the session has shown a definite instability, that the session revealed that in fact in China they are again revising what they were worshipping 2-3 years ago, is more important, more essential and more significant. Just look at it. I have already mentioned the 10-year plan, it is being revised. The 10-year plan is being revised and they say that it was quite utopic, that all planned targets were too high and that naturally China cannot expand as widely as was dreamed.

The Constitution: The Chinese Constitution was adopted 2 years ago. Now it does not suit anyone in China. A commission was formed to revise the Constitution and the Constitution will be revised. The statute of the Chinese Communist Party. It is also being worked on and it is also being revised.

There is no doubt that some very rational views can be sensed, some rational decisions can be seen in China's internal policy. The fact itself that economic levers and economic incentives are used, that localities are encouraged. seems quite sensible. However, this tie between the internal and external policy of China seems even more unthinkable. In this case I use the word tie in the purely gymnastic sense of the word. China's external policy looked the same before, during, and after the session. This is what Zhao Ziyang, the new State Council premier, says: He says quite simply that the present situation is even more unsettled and tense than before, that the danger of war has noticeably increased and that it is all the fault of Soviet hegemonism. The Chinese leadership is ignoring the possibilities for the normalization of relations with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community calculating that everything is compensated for by ties with the West, including military ties. They consider that any improvement of relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist community could cast a shadow on this impetuous romance with America, with Japan and the West European states.

And yet I think that hopeless deadends do not exist in any political question. Then there is what I would call logic, though the word logic is not quite applicable here. Let us call it the logic of the thought of the present Chinese leadership. Sometimes these thoughts of the present Chinese leadership find that tension brought to any limit and passing any limit benefits them. However, there is another logic, the logic of the objective interests of the world which is interested in the smoothing of international relations, in the strengthening of detente and the logic of the interests of the Chinese people. The logic of the interests of the Chinese people can be ignored for some time, for a length of time, but it will come to the fore sooner or later.

[Kobysh] I would like to say that Western propaganda is now giving the impression that Deng Xiaoping has taken everything into his hands, he suppressed Hua Guofeng and others, dealt with the gang of four, and so on. All this is not true, the fractional struggle continues. It is true that it has now been swept under the carpet, but it continues. The session of the National People's Congress of the people's representatives has shown everything there is not so simple. The very few reports which come from China show that Deng Xiaoping has in fact got a definite majority in the Politburo, but definitely not in the Central Committee where Hua Guofeng has probably a stronger position. A curious feature is that Deng Xiaoping was criticized for excessive rapprochement with the West at the session of the National People's Congress. I would like to say one more thing: During my recent numerous talks and meetings in the United States I found a growing uneasiness among serious circles in America--scientific and political--about where America is going in its impetuous contacts with China and where it will all lead.

I compare this conclusion to my former conclusions from such talks. To explain what I am talking about, I will quote a very curious document which has just been published. It is a report made by the research group of the U.S. Congress devoted to the problem of mutual relations of the triangle--the United States, China and the USSR. I quote four points in this report: There is the possibility of future use of strength accumulated by China as a result of U.S. aid against Japan and Taiwan. Second: U.S. attempts to rule China as it wishes could provoke unexpected actions from the People's Republic of China and the USSR which would affect the U.S. interests. Third: Among the great powers of the world China is under a leadership whose actions are the most difficult to define. China is known in the sphere of diplomacy as easily using military force to achieve its target. And lastly: One cannot deny the possibility of a reconciliation of the Chinese People's Republic and the USSR. I do not want to comment, I am simply quoting. However, the train of thought of the authors of this report who serve the ruling class of the United States is interesting in itself.

International Tension

[Zorin] In conclusion I would like to ask you, colleagues to answer this question: In recent times a tendency to say that yes, of course, international tension has increased but Western Europe can hardly do anything to interrupt this process and all depends on the United States and the Soviet Union has appeared in Europe in definite circles and the European press. Naturally this version has a definite political tinge and I think that we must say something about it.

[Kobysh] This version is actively launched--and continues to be launched--by Beijing. It finds support because some people like to disengage themselves from world affairs and find it convenient to do so. They say: Let the great ones decide. However, in today's world everything is interconnected and two countries, however powerful they are, cannot solve problems which concern everyone. The solution of these problems demands a wide dialogue and demands general discussion. However, naturally, the fact of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States and the state and character of Soviet-American relations are very important. The agreement achieved at the coming Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Europe in close relation to American forward-based weapons in Europe provokes heightened interests. But naturally Europe remains Europe and nothing can be solved without it as was shown by the Helsinki experience. Europe plays a special role in world affairs. It plays a decisive role in European affairs and naturally much depends on how all leading European states participate in the solution of these problems. This is why people look with such hope to the October meeting in Madrid.

[Kobysh] This is why the work of the international parliament of people for peace, which has just ended its work in Sofia, has received such a profound, wide and comprehensive reaction. It is a world which has problems concerning everyone and only if all people on earth and all governments become imbued with the understanding that the world as a whole is not so large and that problems cannot be solved by someone.

They must be solved by everyone together and solved constructively, solved from a position of goodwill, a position of a wide approach taking into account universal interests, the interests of all sides. It is only then that our generation and future generations will be able to look calmly to the future.

[Zorin] It remains for me to thank you, colleagues, for participating in our program, and our viewers, Until future meetings here in our "Studio Nine". Thank you.

SHISHKIN LOOKS AT SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES AT UN

LD112359 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The new Soviet initiatives designed to strengthen peace and to improve world political climate remain in the focus of attention at the 35th United Nations General Assembly. Our observer, Gennadiy Shishkin, takes a closer look at the peace offers:

The Soviet Union has in fact proposed a whole set of measures to lessen the military danger which has lately increased ominously. Intrigues launched by American imperialists in partnership with world domination-seekers in Beijing have subjected the tension easing policy to serious trials. Tension in a number of regions has risen to a critical point. In other areas bloody conflicts have been provoked.

American and NATO policy has put the world on the verge of a new spiral in the arms race. In some areas the arms buildup is inching towards a point beyond which it may no longer be possible to bridle it effectively. The United States grows increasingly open in its attempts to upset the existing balance of world forces in order to ensure itself military superiority, and this increases the danger of the world sliding towards a thermonuclear catastrophe.

To stem the threatening course of events the Soviet Union has asked the world political forum to consider its proposal for some urgent measures to reduce the military danger. This important topical initiative consists of four basic points. First, everyone should refrain from expanding the existing military-political groups and from building new ones. Second, all countries should pledge not to increase their troops and arms as a first step towards their subsequent reduction. Third, the Soviet Union proposed that along with an international convention on strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear nations other possible variants of resolving the problem should be considered. And fourth, a world treaty to impose a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons should be concluded as soon as possible. And for the time being the Soviet Union called on all the nuclear powers to declare a year-long moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

Agreement with the urgent measures proposed would improve the international political climate and would lessen the military danger.

Given the complicated international situation of today the Soviet Union also found it necessary to draw the United Nations' attention to the state of affairs in the key areas of struggle for ending the arms race and attaining disarmament. Proposals to this effect are outlined in a Soviet memorandum put before the General Assembly. It's stated in the document that the policy of tension easing has no [word indistinct] alternative. As the problem stands, either the world renounces the use of force and progresses on the road of disarmament and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation or its plunges into an uncontrollable arms race and growing military conflicts.

It hardly needs saying that the greatest threat to peace stems from the use of nuclear arms. Commonsense dictates that nuclear arms must be outlawed and talks must begin at last in line with the Soviet proposal on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons.

Such talks must also consider how to scale down the existing stockpiles of these weapons until none remain. To facilitate the attainment of this great goal the Soviet Union proposed tightening nuclear nonproliferation. The need for such a move is obvious. To this day more than 30 countries haven't signed the existing Treaty on Nuclear Nonproliferation and this is fraught with very grave consequences, especially if nuclear weapons are acquired by countries situated in potentially explosive areas. In this context deep concern have been expressed (?for) nuclear weapons tests in South Africa, Israel and Pakistan.

The threat of war can be removed only through radical disarmament measures on a worldwide scale, but it can and must be fought on the regional scale as well. Europe is one such region. It's a continent of the greatest military confrontation between two military-political groups of countries. The Soviet Union proposed talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It stressed that the problem must be discussed concurrently and in organic connection with the problem of American forward-based nuclear systems.

The time is ripe for a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. As the Soviet Union and other socialist countries press for an end to the arms race, they make it clear that they are ready to go as far as their partners in the talks will. As President Leonid Brezhnev has declared, we don't want to compete in the production of death weapons. We stand for limitations and cuts in military arsenals. We want disarmament and we are ready for political solution of any international problem.

ANALYST ON CALLS FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF INDIAN OCEAN

LD101408 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Tanzania's Prime Minister Edward Sokoine have expressed serious concern at the talks in New Delhi over the continuing militarization of the Indian Ocean. They pointed out that the escalation of U.S. military presence in that region poses a threat to the security of the coastal states. A demand was again made in New York from the rostrum of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly that the U.N. declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone be implemented. Such calls were made, in particular, by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, Mauritius' Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and Foreign Minister o the Republic of Seychelles Jacques Hodoul.

These statements by the leaders of the coastal states reflect the world community's concern over the unprecedented escalation by the Pentagon of its military might in the Indian Ocean. As a result of these dangerous U.S. actions, the Indian Ocean is being turned not into a zone of peace, as it is sought by the majority of coastal states, but into a seat of military tension fraught with a threat to universal peace.

People in the developing countries of the Indian Ocean pinned great hopes on the Soviet American talks on the restriction and subsequent limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean. Indeed, the negotiations, started in 1977, gave grounds to believe that their successful completion would become a major contribution to the implementation of the idea of making that ocean a peace zone. However, it was precisely at the time when outlines of possible accords emerged as a result of the negotiations, that the Americans unilaterally suspended the talks and negatively responded to all the proposals by the Soviet side on their resumption.

The whole world welcomed with hope the provision of the joint Soviet-American communique on the summit meeting in Vienna in 1979 which said that both sides would immediately meet to discuss the question of resuming bilateral talks on the Indian Ocean. The negotiations, however, have not been resumed through the fault of the American side. Moreover, the United States is continuing its military buildup in that part of the world.

These facts convincingly show who bears full responsibility for the heightening of military tension in the Indian Ocean zone. An article in yesterday's Washington POST by former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger is indicative in this respect. Schlesinger lavishes praise with regard to the administration for abandoning the earlier expressed desire to demilitarize the Indian Ocean.

As to the Soviet Union, it is ready, just as before, together with other countries, to help turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This is clearly indicated in the Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" which has been submitted to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. Concerted effort by all states concerned is now needed to rid that vast area of the threat of military conflicts and ensure the peoples which inhabit that region the right to peaceful and tranquil life.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON POSTPONED OPEC MEETING

LD112236 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Andrey Kornilov commentary: "The Iranian-Iraqi Conflict and OPEC"]

[Text] The OPEC headquarters announced that the organization's summit scheduled for the beginning of next month has been postponed indefinitely. The OPEC ministerial conference due to be held on 13-14 October has also been canceled; the conference was supposed to reach unanimous agreement on the level of oil production and the policy of unified price, to be approved by the summit.

Observers say that a definite action in this direction was achieved at the recent conference of OPEC ministers of foreign affairs, finance and economy. Despite the fact that no unified resolution was taken in this respect, important plans have been accomplished. A number of oil-producing countries reduced their daily production regarding, and quite rightly, that such a measure was necessary in the circumstances of the severe economic recession in the capitalist countries, since without such a measure there would be an oil surplus in the world market, which in the future would lead to fast deterioration in the price of oil.

But events took place in the world preventing the adopting of an OPEC unified oil policy. The main reason is the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict which has not only shaken the international oil market but has also exposed to direct danger many oil-producing countries. OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz said in this connection in a statement made to (?EXPRESS) magazine that the Iranian-Iraqi war is a formidable obstacle in the way of realizing the aims for which OPEC is working.

What is this obstacle? First of all, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict is being increasingly exploited by U.S. imperialism which defends the interests of the oil monopolies, so as to interfere in the affairs of the gulf countries, one of the richest regions in oil. For many years Washington has not been concealing the fact that among the aims of its Middle East policy is imposing domination over the oil-rich countries and also on the oil-transport routes. In order to realize these adventurist plans, the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF] was set up--the force which is well armed and which is prepared to attack the Arab countries. For this purpose a huge fleet of U.S. warships bearing nuclear weapons was sent to the vicinity of the OPEC Arab member-states. President Carter asked Washington's NATO allies and Japan to take a collective measure against the Arab oil countries by placing the oil-exporting routes under their control and consequently becoming able of exerting open pressure on the oil countries.

This being the case, OPEC faces the pressing task of protecting not only its economic sovereignty but also its political sovereignty. The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has changed the situation in the oil market also.

The two countries have actually halted oil exporting because of the destruction or the damage inflicted on many of the oil industry establishments and oil storage depots and sea ports. In other words, new circumstances have emerged in which the Western monopolies can play various kinds of tricks. The OPEC countries have to take collective measures to protect their interests. On these countries depends the future of the peoples living [word indistinct].

But overcoming the emerging difficulties requires first and foremost peace. It is not mere coincidence that OPEC was among the first international organizations that called on both warring sides to halt military operations and to resolve disputed issues by political negotiations. The fiercer the war burns between Iran and Iraq the clearer it becomes that neither of the two countries nor any of the OPEC countries will benefit by this war between brothers. Only U.S. imperialism and the oil monopolies which imperialism has taken under its wing and which are trying to spread their domination over the oil regions will benefit.

'ARAFAT APPEAL ON U.S. THREAT IN MIDEAST CITED

LD081248 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 8 Oct, TASS--U.S. imperialism and its Middle East allies, the main of which is Israel, strive to establish by force their rule over the Arab countries and their oil wealth, says the appeal by Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat to the participants of the seminar "Arabs and Europe," which is currently in session in Rome.

In their desire to capture Arab oil resources and establish full control of them, Washington and Tel Aviv do not stop at the use of the filthiest means and methods, starting from threats, blackmail, conspiracies and ending with the use of weapons. The buildup of the U.S. military might, the massing of big U.S. naval units in the Persian Gulf zone, the dispatch to that area of units from among the American "rapid deployment corps," the appeal says, have resulted in a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East and have been one of the main causes of the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict.

The Palestinian leader stressed that stability and peace in the Middle East cannot be ensured as long as that region is closely encircled with U.S. naval forces, which are ready on White House orders come out in "defence of the vital interests" of the USA, as long as Israel, which is the biggest U.S. military base in that part of the world, is pursuing an aggressive policy against the neighbour Arab countries. All this, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, constitutes a real threat not only to security and stability in the Middle East, but also to the cause of peace all over the world.

Only one way is possible of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee pointed out. It is the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state, the recognition of PLO as their sole legitimate representative, withdrawal of all U.S. troops and warships from the countries and territorial waters of the area, dismantling of all U.S. military bases in the Middle and Near East.

U.S. DISTORTING FACTS ON SOVIET STAND ON IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

LD141049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 5

["At Odds With the Truth"]

[Text] Reports have lately appeared in the United States, as well as statements by officials at various levels up to top level, where attempts have been made to cast a shadow on the clearcut and well-thought-out position of the Soviet Union on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. What's more it has been intimated that the Soviet Union could interfere in the conflict, but the United States has allegedly warned this country against this.

What we have here is a deliberate distortion of the facts. The truth, however, is, that if anyone warned the United States against interference in the conflict it was the Soviet Union. It issued a clear warning "hands off the region," and this is not the first time that Washington practiced such distortions.

In line with its principled policy the Soviet Union always stood and continues to stand against any interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict no matter by whom, major powers or any other countries. The Soviet Union is calling for the earliest settlement of the conflict, a stop to the bloodshed so that Iran and Iraq can resolve their problems through negotiations, that is through political means. This point was reaffirmed by President Brezhnev on 8 October in his speech at the dinner given in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

CARTER ABC INTERVIEW ON PERSIAN GULF FORCES CITED

LD102230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1704 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] New York, 10 Oct (TASS)--Under the provocative pretext of "defense of the United States vital interests" the Washington administration is prepared to carry out armed intervention in the Persian Gulf. U.S. President J. Carter in an interview with the ABC television company stated: My duty as President is to defend the United States interests and its security. We have major military, mainly naval, forces in the Persian Gulf region. We are prepared to use them if I decide to do that. My duty, he asserted, is to keep the Strait of Hormuz open.

In another statement at a pre-election meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, the President said: In the Persian Gulf region the United States has 2 aircraft-carrying strike groups and 150 aircraft. In this region we have clear superiority in the air and at sea.

Commenting on the position of the United States in the Iran-Iraq conflict, an ABC correspondent pointed out that it follows from the statements made by Carter that although the United States is adopting a neutral position it will depart from that line if a threat arises to oil supplies to the West. The attempts by the U.S. President to prescribe for the United States some sort of right to "defend" the Strait of Hormuz are unjustified. As is known both Iraq and Iran have confirmed their readiness to guarantee the oil supply lines.

U.S.-EGYPT-ISRAEL TALKS SEEN AS CARTER CAMPAIGN MOVE

LD111436 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 11 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Boris Ivanov reports: In the runup to the forthcoming presidential election, the U.S. administration is trying to galvanize the stalemated Camp David "peace settlement" process in the Middle East.

A State Department spokesman announced that U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli talks on what was called "Palestinian autonomy" would resume here on October 14. The talks will be attended by Sol Linowitz, special representative of the U.S. President. Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister, and Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian foreign minister. According to him , the participants in the talks will start preparatiolns for a new tripartite summit meeting between the U.S., Israeli and Egypt.

The period which elapsed after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David agreements, has convincingly proved the complete bankruptcy of U.S. attempts to settle the Middle East cnflict by imposed deals.

The forthcoming talks are unlikely to go beyond a mere formality or bring any concrete results. The only reason for holding such a meeting on the eve of the presidential election, is seen here as the White House's desire to do its utmost to show the viability of the Camp David process, which is considered to be the only foreign policy "gain" of the Carter administration.

MUBARAK DEPARTS CARRYING AS-SADAT MESSAGE TO CARTER

LD112102 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct, TASS--Egyptian Vice-President Mohammad Husni Mubarak today left here for Washington for a four-day visit. According to the Egyptian press, he will deliver a personal message of As-Sadat to President Carter, and will discuss Middle East problems and the "Palestinian autonomy" talks with U.S. officials. Observers believe, however, that the main emphasis during Mubarak's talks in Washington will be made on more massive supplies of American weapons to Egypt and increased U.S. military presence in this country.

NEW YORK PORT INCIDENT AGGRAVATES U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD110251 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Another incident has occurred in the Port of New York which further aggravates Soviet-American relations. The local authorities refuse to supply the crew and passengers of the Soviet ship Maksim Gorkiy with fresh water. Here is how our observer views the incident.

This news from New York seems incredible. The behavior of the port authorities is downright inhuman, to say nothing of its breaching Soviet-American agreements. The Soviet Union welcomes foreign guests with open arms. Anyone who has been to this country will testify that Russians are most hospitable. The Soviet Union has never flouted the unwritten law of hospitality even when relations between our two countries were at lowest ebb. The United States, in contrast, seems to have made it a rule to treat Soviet people with enmity. This is not only a reference to the mass of Americans, of course, but to officialdom and to some labor unions.

The motor vessel Maksim Gorkiy was first refused admittance at the port of Baltimore and the Savannah, Georgia; so it went on to New York. These refusals were already a breach of the international agreement governing shipping between the Soviet Union and the United States. You may remember that in past years longshoremen in various American ports had refused to load and unload Soviet ships. In some instances outright subversive actions in American ports have endangered the lives of Soviet people arriving on ocean liners, but every time the administration in Washington has dissociated itself from the discriminatory and provocative actions, claiming that the American trade unions enjoy freedom of action. Yet if the administration had wished to, it could have found a way to prevent additional friction in Soviet-American relations. There were years when it did. Now, far from trying to prevent anti-Soviet acts, the administration looks the other way.

The treatment given to Soviet Aeroflot lines is a case in point. At times Soviet aircraft are forced to land at unforeseen places, even in Canada. If there is still air communication between the Soviet Union and the United States, this is only because of the selfless efforts of Aeroflot staff in New York and Washington. But on the 18th of last January even their efforts could have proved fruitless. One of the personnel at Kennedy Airport deliberately upset the operation of the computer system that controlled the approach and landing of a Soviet plane. It was simply a stroke of luck there was no accident. The authorities established that derangement of the computer was an act of sabotage but, as far as I know, nothing has been done to bring the person responsible to account. In this instance, as in quite a number of others, the administration can hardly refer to the freedom of action of American trade unions. Certainly an unpraiseworthy attitude on the part of Washington officials. What makes it worse is that the administration itself is encouraging anti-Soviet sentiment among Americans. Such a policy not only damages relations with the Soviet Union; it gives the United States a bad reputation. The motor vessel Maksim Gorkiy had on board some 450 tourists from West Germany. The West Germans, as well as the Soviet crew, were given a good taste of American hospitality as the administration understands it.

LENIENT SENTENCE IMPOSED ON AEROFLOT 'SABOTEURS' SCORED

LD121356 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 12 Oct, TASS--The U.S. authorities have decided to limit themselves nearly to a symbolic 'punishment' of persons guilty of the attempt at sabotage with regard to the Soviet Aeroflot airliner which was making a regular flight along the Moscow-New York route on January 18, this year. The U.S. Department of State has informed the USSR Embassy in Washington that the Federal Aviation Administration decided to dismiss one of the criminals and a disciplinary punishment was imposed on the second one; at that the State Department regards the incident as settled. As was already reported, on January 18 malefactors at the New York international airport disrupted the functioning of the computer which controlled the Soviet airliner's approach and landing, which created a real threat to the safety and life of the passengers, among them women and children. Only owning to a happy chance, everything ended safely. The deliberate and anti-humane character of the action was so evident that the State Department too, had to acknowledge that. It stated that a sabotage attempt did take place. However, it is noteworthy that instead of the prosecution of those guilty, as the State Department originally assured the USSR Embassy, the measures applied to the culprits proved so lenient that they cannot be qualified in any other way but as ones bordering on connivance at a crime.

KONDRASHOV SEES CONTINUING POLICY 'UNPREDICTABILITY' AFTER VOTE

LD120844 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpt] The presidential election race in America is near its end and the rivals lavishly throw accusations against one another. We have no desire to weigh the arguments of the American presidential candidates, the more so that the two men very often put out deceptive and hollow arguments in the election campaign. One certainly notices that Ronald Reagan desires an arms race and has impossible views about America's military superiority over the Soviet Union. Carter recalls the SALT II treaty with increasing frequency and attacks Reagan more and more vigorously for an intention to renounce the treaty, which crowned a 7-year long process of strategic arms limitation talks. Indeed, by his threats to tear up the treaty if elected president, Reagan actually promises a new period of instability in the relations between the two big powers. That's of little consolation. On the other hand, who can believe Carter as he now champions the treaty intensively? It was in his term of office, it was his fault and that of his immediate (?aides) that the treaty that was nearly adopted could not be signed for almost 3 years, up to June 1979, and in his fourth year of office Carter shelved the process of ratification of this highly important international act. With its election returns West Germany is giving the signal that it will continue its efforts to maintain relaxation of tension. Though American elections are close, one gets the impression that the elections will fail to end the period of uncertainty and unpredictability in American policy. Anyway, the two main candidates are behaving so that the world seems unlikely to have from them a clear, encouraging message, even after 4 November.

JAPAN ASSIGNED ROLE OF 'HOSTAGE' IN FAR EAST

LD101648 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

Reports from Washington about the United States' new demands for Japan to step up its "military efforts" have become almost a constant rubric in Japanese newspapers. Hardly a day passes without some Washington official expressing his opinion on this "burning" issue. Members of the American House of Representatives and senators, businessmen and run-of-the-mill politicians, ministers of the government and generals, all demand that Japan increase its arms spending and strengthen its "military potential." This pressure keeps growing although it is quite clear that official Tokyo and especially Japanese military circles are now doing more for militarisation than they have the right to.

It is well known that the current Constitution of Japan forbids it "to establish armed forces and to wage war." But supporters of rearmament in Japan have long since brushed aside the fundamental law of the country. Already now, the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, numbering 260,000, are among the strongest in Asia.

For the rate of growth of military spending Japan holds one of the first places in the world. Its airforce, navy and land forces have up-to-date arms and equipment. Thus, under the latest five-year defence plan, covering a period between 1977 and 1980, 12 trillion yen were allocated for military purposes, which is 2.5 times as much as the figure for the previous five-year period.

But the ruling circles of Japan, not resting content with this, have promised the Pentagon to overfulfil the current five-year plan and to achieve the military aims set a year ahead of schedule.

Alongside the build-up of Japan's military potential, there is growing military cooperation with USA in various fields. Under the basic guidelines of cooperation between the USA and Japan in the field of defence, which were adopted two years ago, the two countries are closely cooperating in planning joint military operations, including joint troop excercises, exchange of intelligence information and the use of communications and logistic support.

The Pentagon and the National Defence Agency of Japan are now busy considering questions of standardisation and unification of arms, ammunition and equipment which are in service in the armed forces of the two countris. They are also developing jointly new military equipment and technology.

For the first time this year Japanese war ships ploughed the Pacific expanses in the area of Pearl Harbor where they, jointly with the naval forces of the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, took part in "RIMPAC-80" naval exercises.

All this is being done in line with the global strategy of Washington which is thrusting Japan more and more actively to the forefront in its policy of increasing confrontation with the Soviet Union. In other words, Washington's strategy of "encircling the Soviet Union " assigns Japan the role of a hostage in the Far East, similar to that assigned to NATO countries in the West.

All indications are that not all people in the Japanese isles see clearly possible dangerous consequences of Washington's adventurist policy which is dictated by purely selfish considerations.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING KARMAL VISIT TO USSR

LD140642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Afghan public learned with great satisfaction of the forthcoming official, friendly visit by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the republic, Babrak Karmal, to the Soviet Union. This is what our correspondent was told in an interview by Masud, deputy minister of information and culture of Afghanistan:

We are grateful to the Soviet Union which is constantly showing exceptional attention to the interests and needs of Afghanistan, is constantly expanding the scale of Afghan-Soviet economic and technical cooperation. Now, under the leadership of the PDPA, the working people of Afghanistan are solving large and difficult tasks on building a new society. On this path we have to beat off attacks from external aggression and internal counterrevolution being directed by American imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and their minions. Thanks to the help and support of the Soviet Union, Afghanistan was able to come through this unequal struggle. The all-round and selfless help of our great friend, the Soviet Union, is enormously important for strengthening and developing the successes of the April revolution, for creating a new, progressive order in Afghanistan.

PDPA CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDIUM HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD112150 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Oct, TASS--A joint session of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was held in Kabul today. The session covered issues in connection with the increase in the pay for the working people of the country as well as the establishment of orders and medals of the Democratic Republic of Afhganistan. The decision adopted at the joint session and transmitted by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY says that a special commission is being set up to ensure an improvement in the living conditions of Afghan factory and office workers. It will study the proposals on an increase in the pay of the working people of Afghanistan. The commission is to prepare a special report on this issue and submit it for examination and endorsement of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

The decision also points out that the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council have adopted a decision on establishing orders and medals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They will be presented to men and officers of the people's armed forces, people's militia, members of security bodies, party members and other patriots who show devotion in serving the cause of the April revolution, defence of the revolution and revolutionary gains of the Afghan people, defence of independence and territorial integrity of their homeland.

A special commission will be set up, which will present its proposals on that issue to the Politbureau of the party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

RASHIDOV NOTES CONTINUING INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD131929 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Next a talk by our news analyst Rashid Rashidov. This is what he writes: The situation around Afghanistan continues to deteriorate. Responsibility for this lies with those who are organizing and directing the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and inciting Pakistan to take steps against its neighbor. Washington's interference in the affairs of Afghanistan is well known.

American CIA headquarters in Peshawar are coordinating its subversive anti-Afghan activity. It is also there that American arms are (?based). They are used to equip the bandits sent into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan.

Beijing is an accomplice in the undeclared war against the Afghan people. The motives and (?intentions) of Beijing's policy towards Afghanistan are clearly seen against the background of China's general strategic plans in South and Southeast Asia. The [word indistinct] of Afghanistan stands in the way of Chinese expansion to the southwest, that is one of its main directions. Beijing has long put down the province of Badakhshan in eastern Afghanistan on the list of so-called lost Chinese territories. As the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO wrote, by controlling the situation in the region Beijing hopes to ensure its approaches to Iran from the west and from the east to infiltrate into South Asia and even reach the Indian Ocean. From there Beijing will be able to control routes of oil deliveries to the west and to Japan. The Karakoram highway, which crosses through part of Kashmir under the control of Pakistan, also shows that this is the direction of Beijing's expansionists.

The revolutionary changes in Afghanistan in April of 1978 obviously did not enter the calculations of the Beijing expansionists, and the strengthening of the country's independence, national unity, was an obstacle to their ambitious plans. That is why immediately after the April revolution the Chinese special services began a secret war against Afghanistan. Chinese instructors are training and arming the anti-Afghan bandits in camps located in Xinjiang. Beijing is also using extensively the big (?beachhead) in the northwest of Pakistan bordering on Afghanistan. The correspondent of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL says that many of the rebels have undergone training in the border regions of Peshawar under Pakistani and Chinese officers, and according to Indian newspapers, an additional 250 Chinese instructors have arrived recently in one of the strongholds in Aliabad, Kashmir. Besides, with the blessing of the Pakistani authorities, the Chinese special services are setting up a spy center near the city of Punch in the Pakistani part of Kashmir. There is also an agreement on stationing permanently Chinese troops in the Gilgit region.

The facts mentioned here are enough to judge Beijing's intentions. Observers in South Asia believe, however, that this is only part of the general picture which is being carefully concealed from the public in the region. Forinstance, newspapers in Asia say that the entire Karakoram highway is controlled by regular units of the Chinese Army. And newspapers in Islamabad admit that even in Pakistan very few people know about the real scale and directions of Chinese troop movements in the region. It is hard to say what Beijing's next [word indistinct] will be and what [words indistinct], seeing how fruitless its attempts are to reverse events in Afghanistan.

WORKING PEOPLE RALLY AROUND DRA GOVERNMENT

LD101550 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct, TASS--The working people of Afghanistan are rallying round the People's Democratic Party and the government in order to carry out economic programmes and to ensure security and tranquility in the country. As is reported by the news agency BAKHTAR, more than a hundred and fifty workers of the nitric fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif have established a voluntary unit for guarding this plant, one of the biggest in the country. After work they patrol the plant with arms in hand to prevent any acts of sabotage by the agents of the counter-revolution at the plant.

Successful operations are continued to eliminate counterrevolutionary gangs in different provinces of Democratic Afghanistan. In Andkhovy District, Fariab Province a group of counterrevolutionary bandits was liquidated. They used to terrorize the local population, killed people and staged robberies and acts of sabotage. Arms of American and Chinese make, ammunition and foreign-printed subversive literature were confiscated from the bandits. Radio Kabul says that two leaders of bandit formations which operated in Qondoz Province, have been arrested.

PAKISTAN CAMPAIGN ON 'AFGHAN QUESTION' SCORED

LD131524 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 13 Oct 80

["Who Hampers a Political Settlement?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan recently made a number of statements with a view to resuming the shrill campaign over the "Afghan question" which was artificially created by the West. Trying to create the impression that Islamabad is looking for a peaceful political settlement of the problems involved, President Ziaul Haq alleged that the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are hampering efforts to achieve a settlement or even create a certain "threat" to Pakistan.

It must be said at once that it is quite possible to achieve a peaceful political settlement of problems in the region, if one really seeks such a settlement and does not try, as the Pakistani president is doing, to turn the facts upside down and to distort the meaning of the policy of the USSR and the DRA.

If the leaders of Pakistan really want a political settlement the way to such a settlement was opened a long time ago. As far back as May 14 this year, the Government of the DRA, demonstrating its good will, suggested to Pakistan and Iran that they begin bilateral talks on normalisation of relations on the basis of the principles of equality, respect and cooperation. As was repeatedly pointed out by the Afghan Government, immediate termination of the armed aggression against the DRA and reestablishment of friendly goodneighbour relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan are absolutely essential for real normalisation of the situation in the region.

As is known, Islamabad turned down this Afghan initiative, thus showing that it has no sincere desire to normalise the situation and to establish a lasting peace in the region.

Islamabad statements to the effect that it allegedly comes out for a political settlement sound especially false in a situation when Pakistan not only remains a base of aggression against the DRA but is also stepping up its militaristic preparations and even, according to world press reports, is trying to develop its own nuclear bomb so as to use it for blackmailing neighbouring countries.

And if the Pakistani leader, distorting facts, is trying to justify such a policy by references to an imaginary threat from the Soviet Union he is echoing somebody else's voices. The voices of those overseas circles which find it in their interests to maintain tension in the region and to continue to use Pakistan's territory as a bridgehead for armed intervention against DRA.

It is precisely these circles that, acting contrary to the interests of the Pakistani people and other countries of the region, are instigating Islamabad to go ahead with its aggressive policy and are hampering in every way a peaceful political settlement in south west Asia.

KISENKO ASSESSES PAKISTANI NUCLEAR PREPARATIONS

LD132205 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Next in our program of "The World Today" news analyst Oleg Kisenko takes a look at Pakistan's nuclear preparations: The Washington POST revealed a short while ago that assembly work was going on at a secret plant for (?regenerating) plutonium.

The plant, situated near Rawalpindi, and whose existence had hitherto been unknown, will enable Pakistan to create and test its first nuclear bomb in the autumn of 1981, 2 years earlier than orginally expected.

What the Washington POST has revealed is yet another confirmation of the reports that have long been appearing in the world press, namely that Pakistan's military administration is moving towards the production of a nuclear bomb of its own, something incidentally that the administration itself does not deny. Despite the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, a number of Western countries do not prevent Islamabad from obtaining the material, supplies and equipment for implementing its design. The plant near Rawalpindi, designed to produce two or three bombs a year, is being erected to speed up the program. Meanwhile at (Kahuta) near Islamabad, a big uranium enrichment plant is under construction. That enterprise will make it possible to later produce nuclear weapons on a much bigger scale. Simultaneously in various parts of the country testing grounds are being set up for the nuclear weapons.

It's characteristic that Islamabad's program for developing nuclear weapons is in line with the general trend of speeding up the country's militarization. Pakistan is intensively being pushed around this course by Washington and Beijing, who want to turn the country into an instrument for implementing their hegemonistic plans in Southeast Asia. They are lavishly supplying Pakistan's army with the latest military hardware. The United States and China have already managed to turn Pakistan into an actual accomplice of their undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It's quite apparent that the military nuclear program, just as the country's militarization as a whole, is not in the interest of the people of Pakistan. Nobody is threatening that country and it would be only natural if the Pakistan administration had employed the country's resources for peaceful aims, for economic development and improving the people's life. Militarization is a heavy burden for the working people, whose living conditions are deteriorating fast. Pakistan's military expenditures, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out, take up to 60 percent of the country's budget, and as a result, the country, as the "ASIAN NEWS AGENCY" observes, is living in debt. Pakistan covers 80 percent of its expenditures with moneys [words indistinct] foreign loans. It is not difficult at all to foresee the perilous consequences of Pakistan's (?program of) nuclear weapons, consequences dangerous for the people of Pakistan and for the world peace.

DESTROYERS, TANKER TO VISIT INDIA 16-19 OCT

LD131944 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS--It is officially announced here that in accordance with an arrangement, a Soviet naval squadron consisting of the destroyers Vladivostok and Odarenniy and the military tanker Pechenga under the command of Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semenov is to call at the Indian port of Cochin for an official friendly visit from October 16 to 19.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON LATEST PZPR PLENUM DECISIONS

LD140801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Article in TRYBUNA LUDU"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct--Commenting on the work of the recent Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper writes that party members, the working class and all the Polish people realize the importance of a program statement at this time by the PZPR, which is leading the Polish people along the socialist path of development.

The PZPR Central Committee Plenum at one and the same time advocated the socialist path of development for the country and defined a number of immediate and long-term tasks designed to form a foundation in the course of preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the PZPR Central Committee organ emphasizes.

The plenum reaffirmed its determination to make changes in many spheres of life designed to help strengthen the socialist character of the Polish state, to bring new people's forces into play and to decisively improve economic management methods. One condition governing the achievement of success on this path at this time is the reinforcement of confidence in the PZPR and the people's power. This is precisely the way to describe the main thinking at the plenum and in the Politburo report delivered by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the debate and in the resolutions adopted.

The PZPR is fully conscious, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, that social conflicts are acting as a trampoline for antisocialist forces seeking to create chaos and destabilize the situation for their own ends, which contradict the interests of the working class and all the working people. The Politburo report at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum clearly pointed to the party's determination to defend and develop the great values which socialism contributes to Poland's life and its international security. It is not fortuitous that the plenum decision on this question emphasizes how struggle against antisocialist forces is a never-ending task for the party. Isolating the antisocialist forces depends not only on effective political struggle and on advancing the right tasks but also, and above all, on our ability to overcome our mistakes and our ability to formulate a constructive program.

A characteristic feature of the plenum's work was a detailed analysis of the causes of the mistakes made, the article goes on. Indeed, it is this which explains the heavy accent now on observance of Leninist norms in party life, so that the PZPR can make fuller use of its collective intelligence, so that critical signals do not go unnoticed and so that the entire party can play the leading role in society. All these questions constitute fundamental conditions of correct activity by the state and of the correct development of social life. Unless they are resolved, it is hard to expect pressing economic problems to be resolved either, because the economic front remains the decisive front in the immediate future. Even the wisest and most needed reforms will come to nothing if we fail to produce more and to manage more efficiently. It is for this reason that the party is telling the working class and all the people today: Conscientious and more productive work is needed right now, and no one can do that work for us.

The main task of the current moment, TRYBUNA LUDU observes, is the rapid restoration of a normal working rhythm, productive and well organized work and also improved management everywhere. We simply have no alternative.

Rallying the whole party around the new program, the PZPR Central Committee organ writes in conclusion, is one of the main conditions in our efforts toward the goals we have set. This end will be served by the convening of the ninth, extraordinary party congress.

USSR, YUGOSLAVIA SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD092216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] In Belgrade today, a program of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia was signed for 1981-82. The program provides for the holding of events and functions to promote the further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of culture and education.

PATRIARCH PIMEN HOLDS RECEPTION FOR ROMANIAN PATRIARCH

LD122128 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS--The Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen today held a reception in honour of the visiting Patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church Justinian. A delegation of church figures from Romania has been staying for a week in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the patriarch of Moscow and all-Russia. The reception was attended by the members of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, officials of the Moscow Patriarchate, priests from Moscow churches, representatives of the Podvorge of Antioch and Bulgarian patriarchs. The reception was attended by Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Greeting the guests Patriarch Pimen said that Russian and Romanian Orthodox churches were linked with bonds of fraternal friendship and joint services to mankind on the path of peace-making. Patriarch Justinian for his part noted that friendship exists between the churches and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania. Pointing to the need for church figures to do their duty in protecting peace, Patriarch Justinian noted highly useful work of the Russian Orthodox Church in that domain. He stressed the identity of the stands of the two churches of questions of protecting peace and security in Europe. The delegation will leave Moscow on Monday, October 13.

USTINOV GREETS HOFFMANN ON GDR ANNIVERSARY

LD100907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister.

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself I send you and the entire personnel of the National People's Army fraternal greetings and wholehearted congratulations on the 31st anniversary of the GDR's formation.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved by the GDR working people under SED leadership in all spheres of economic and political life and in building a developed socialist society.

Together with the other armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact countries, the National People's Army is vigilantly standing guard over peace and socialism.

On the GDR's national holiday I wish the servicemen of the National People's Army further successes in combat and political training and in the consolidation of their socialist motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS IN PARIS

LD111322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1206 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Summary] The general meeting of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has opened in Paris. The agenda includes the drafting of concrete proposals for achieving the targets of the 10-year program of deeper economic and technological cooperation between France and USSR. Some 300 French firms are constant members of the chamber. During the first 6 months of 1980 the trade turnover increased two-thirds compared with the same period last year; at the same time the volume of Soviet equipment and raw materials imported by France doubled. During the previous 5-year period the volume of trade turnover between the two countries increased by 200 percent, reaching 60 billion francs.

Further Report

LD140534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Summary] Paris, 13 Oct (TASS) --The 14th general assembly of the Franco-Soviet trade chamber, which involved representatives from over 150 French companies, banks and organizations, has ended here. In their speeches, participants gave a positive assessment of work done toward the fulfillment of the agreement on economic cooperation between the USSR and France between 1980-1985, signed by Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing in April last year. In his greetings to the assembly, USSR ambassador to France, S.V. Chervonenko, stressed the importance of extending economic and foreign trade links between the two countries.

This year, Soviet-French trade volume will increase by 35 percent, reaching 23 billion francs. In 1980, the USSR is to supply France with over 8 million tons of oil and oil products, as well as 4 million cubic meters of natural gas. In turn, French companies have this year concluded a number of large new contracts for supplying the USSR with sets of equipment for various branches of industry amounting to a sum of over 3 billion francs. These include: supply of equipment for production of stationary marine drilling platform and modules by the ETPM company, equipment for production of pig iron pipes by the Pon-a-Mousson company, and equipment for production of special steels by the Creusot-Loire group. Also envisaged is supply of equipment for units producing methionine by the Rhone-Poulenc and Speichim companies. There is also a joint large-scale project underway--the building of a gas trunkline, which will carry 10-13 billion cubic meters of gas per year to France from the USSR.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

TA231732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko has sent a message of congratulations to Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen on his appointment. According to a statement issued by the Foreign Minister Information Directorate General, in his message Gromyko expressed the hope that the neighborly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continue and develop. The Soviet ambassador to Ankara, Aleksey Rodinov, submitted Gromyko's message to Turkmen.

KING HUSAYN VISIT POSTPONED BY 'MUTUAL AGREEMENT'

LD102004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] By mutual agreement, the visit by King Husayn of Jordan which was planned for mid-October has been postponed for some time. A new date for the visit will be agreed upon in due course.

SOVIET ARMS SUPPLY TO IRAQ THROUGH JORDAN DENIED

LD101414 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 10 Oct 80

["Rejoinder: A New Concoction"--TASS headline]

[Text] [dateline not supplied]--The authors of concoctions that are being fabricated these days in connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by various Western services and then circulated by the Western press have gotten so carried away that they no longer bother about making ends meet.

The ink had hardly dried on the fabrication produced in Washington about the alleged Soviet proposal to supply arms to Iran when the French and then other Western agencies put into circulation new inventions--this time of a directly opposite nature. It is contended that Soviet arms are being supplied to the other belligerent--Iraq--through Jordan. To make this latest concoction appear truthful mention is being made even of the Jordanian port Al-'Aqabah to which Soviet arms for Iraq are supposedly being shipped.

The purpose of these concoctions--however contradictory they are--is singular: to cast aspersions on the true stand taken by the Soviet Union in respect of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. But the Soviet Union's position is a clear and principled one--the war between Iraq and Iran should be ended and their disputes settled by peaceful, political means.

Lebedeva Commentary

NC101235 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Reports in the American mass media claim that allegedly the Soviet Union proposed to deliver Soviet arms to Iran and that allegedly Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i rejected this proposal. Radio Moscow commentator Mrs Vera Lebedeva writes:

This claim is a gross lie. Actually, the Soviet Union has not made any proposal on the delivery of arms to Iran, and therefore there was nothing that the Iranian prime minister could reject.

It is regrettable that some people in Iran believe such nonsense spread by imperialist propagandists.

The Soviet Union firmly follows the policy of nonintervention in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries and in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. At a luncheon in honor of Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad, Leonid Brezhnev said: We do not intend to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. We support a political solution to this conflict as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, those who compile these lies and make these nonsensical remarks about the Soviet Union--that is, the U.S. imperialists--are intervening in the present incidents.

The facts show that the United States not only wants to prolong the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, but involve some other countries in it as well. However, the Soviet Union not only does not intervene in the region's affairs, but resists and will resist the acts of U.S. imperialists, who want to warm their hands on the flame of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Today, the Soviet Union very determinedly says: Hands off current events.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING CITED

10 October Situation

LD101644 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct, TASS--The Iraqi Supreme Military Command reports that throughout yesterday Iraqi troops continued military operations. They destroyed eight Iranian tanks, transport vehicles, a military camp to the north of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, a power station and several fuel dumps in the Iranian town of Ahvaz.

According to the Iraqi command's communique, Iranian aviation raided civilian targets in Irbil, Mosul, Kirkuk, in Maysan Province and in the north of Iraq. It is reported that the Iranian air raids caused injuries among the civilian population.

Iraqi planes struck at a big industrial enterprise in Ahvaz and inflicted considerable damage to it.

Tehran, 10 Oct, TASS--President Bani-Sadr of Iran declared in a message broadcast by Tehran Radio today that Iranian troops in Khuzestan Province had launched a counter-offensive at noon yesterday.

According to the Iranian press, yesterday Iranian aircraft destroyed eleven Iraqi tanks, seven armoured personnel carriers and a fuel dump in the Mehran area. It is reported that Iraqi artillery with air support had intensively shelled the railway terminal in Ahvaz. An ammunition depot was destroyed in the town during the shelling. According to the Iranian press, Ahvaz is being constantly shelled by Iraqi artillery. There are casualties among the civilian population.

12 October Events

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Oct, TASS--The Iraqi troops while crossing the Karun River on the night of October 10-11 inflicted heavy losses on the Iranian Army, says a communique issued here by the general military command of Iraq. Fifty Iranian soldiers were killed and about 550 taken prisoners. Two aircraft and two helicopters provided with anti-tank rockets were shot down. The Muhammerah (Khorramshahr)-Ahvaz oil pipeline was blown up, fuel depots destroyed and a large amount of military and civilian transportation means captured. The Iraqi side lost two men killed and 11 wounded, two tanks and two motor vehicles.

Tehran, 12 Oct TASS--The Tehran TIMES with reference to the radio station of the Iranian National Oil Company in Abadan reported today that the Iraqi troops crossed the Karun River at approximately 50 km north-east of Khorramshahr and broke through the frontline to a depth of up to 30-35 km in the southern direction. Tehran Radio categorically rejected the rumors that the recent bombing of the Kurdish town of Sardesht was undertaken by the aviation of Iran. Iraqi planes yesterday made a raid on the metallurgical complex in Ahvaz as well as on the Jaladiyan military garrison in Iran's north-west. Six people died and several were injured during the raids.

13 October Report

LD132008 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Baghadad, 13 Oct, TASS--On the night of October 11-12 and throughout yesterday Iraqi troops continued offensive operations in the southern sector of the front in the area of the Iranian city of Abadan, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy in manpower and material, says a communique of Iraq's general military command.

More than 40 Iranian soldiers, ten tanks, three armoured personnel carriers as well as several motor vehicles and other military hardware were put out of action as a result of the operations. Iraqi aviation delivered bombing strikes at Iranian military and economic targets, at an airfield in the city of Ahvaz in particular, where three helicopters were destroyed, and at the port of Bandar-e Shahpur, destroying part of the port facilities and damaging an oil refinery.

Throughout yesterday, says a report of the general military command of Iraq, Iranian aviation made raids on civilian targets in Iraqi towns of Sulaymaniyah and Al-Kut as well as in Wasit and (Nainawa) provinces. As a result of the raids, one person was killed and more than twenty injured.

Iraqi aviation for its part delivered a strike at facilities in the Iranian city of Isfahan. During the combat operations the Iraqi troops lost 14 men killed and 30 wounded.

Tehran, 13 Oct, TASS--Iranian President Bani-Sadr, speaking on Iranian television, stated that Iraqi troops, as a result of the actions of Iranian aviation, sustained a defeat in the area of the port of Khorramshahr and the Karun River. According to him, the Iranian Army won victories on the front to the north of Khorramshahr. He described as "false" Iraqi's assertions as to the seizure of Khorramshahr and the crossing of the Karun River by Iraqi troops.

The president stated that Iran is ready to "consider the question" of ceasefire only provided Iraqi troops fully withdraw from Iranian territory and give guarantees that Iraq will not interfere in Iran's internal affairs in the future.

Throughout yesterday Iraqi aviation continued raids on the cities of Abadan, Dezful and Ahvaz. As a result of the raids, there are casualties among civilian population and considerable destructions.

Damascus, 13 Oct, TASS--The war between Iraq and Iran, which is leading to the weakening of these countries and to the diminishing of their role in the national liberation struggle plays into the hand only of the United States, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes in a commentary. In actual fact U.S. imperialism and its expansionist aspirations are the only threat to the independence of the states of the region, the newspaper emphasizes.

IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT PLAYS INTO IMPERIALISTS HANDS

LD102145 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

The Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict is continuing unabated. Both sides are continuing intensive combat operations, carrying out air raids on military and important industrial targets. Air raids are made on Iranian and Iraqi cities. There are numerous casualties among the peaceful population. The armed forces of Iran and Iraq have suffered great losses, considerable damage has been inflicted to the economy of the two countries.

This cannot but be a subject of most serious concern and profound regret for the friends of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. Both Iraq and Iran are faced with quite a few common problems of economic and social developments: the difficulties inherited from the past, which must be overcome, the task of ensuring a rise in the material and cultural standards of the mass of the people. The armed conflict and the damage inflicted by it considerably complicate these problems, particularly the economic problems of the two countries.

Neither Iraq nor Iran stand to gain from mutual destruction, bloodshed and undermining each other's economy. Both are developing nations. Both have quite recently liberated themselves from the economic dominance of foreign capital. Notwithstanding the pressure and blackmail of oil monopolies Iraq nationalized in 1972 the international monopolies "Iraq Petroleum Company" and all the other oil companies. As a result of the revolution in Iran Iranian oil has ceased to be a source of huge profits for the imperialist monopolies, and the Iranian treasury has ceased to be a feeding trough for the Western arms dealers. Both states have become masters of their national wealth and have strengthened their economic independence.

The conflict is undermining the fundamentals of independence of these two major oil-producing countries. In both of them the oil-extracting and oil-refining industries are the foundation of economy. It is precisely these industries which have been most heavily affected from the hostilities, and already now the warring parties are faced with the no easy task of their reconstruction.

It is easy to see that in these conditions the imperialist powers are quite willing to turn the conflict to their advantage, to capitalize on the economic weakening of Iraq and Iran, so as to grant them imperialist economic aid on their own terms, whose aim will undoubtedly be to restore in those countries the positions of the Western oil monopolies, to entangle them in the web of predatory financial agreements, in short, restore their economic domination.

Quite obviously, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict does not promise any advantages to the warring parties and objectively plays into the hands of only imperialist powers. A speedy political settlement of the conflict by the efforts of both countries, without any imperialist interference would be in the best national interests of Iraq and Iran.

YEPISHEV MEETS WITH ALGERIAN OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

LD100941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report: "In a Warm Atmosphere"]

[Text] Algiers, 6 Oct--The visit to Algeria by the USSR military delegation headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, is continuing. A meeting with Lt Col (M. Bellusif), member of the National Liberation Front Party [FLN] Central Committee and general secretary of the ministry, was held at the Algerian National Defense Ministry.

Army General A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him were also received by M.C. 'Idiyyah, official in charge of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief paid a visit to R. Bitat, member of the FLN Politburo and chairman [predsedatel] of the Algerian National People's Assembly. During the talk R. Bitat voiced great satisfaction at the state and the development prospects of Algerian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres.

The meetings passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Visit Ends

LD092044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The visit to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic by a USSR military delegation led by Army General Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, has ended. During the visit, the Soviet delegation had meetings with leading members of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense and representatives of the Algerian Government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-ASAD VISIT, COMMENT ON TREATY
Al-Asad 8 October Speech

LD101037 M-scow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Text of Speech at 8 October Kremlin Dinner by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad: "Comrade Hafiz al-Asad's Speech"]

[Text] Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Friends!

It was with a sense of the inviolable friendship which links our two countries and in the atmosphere of sincere cooperation which characterizes the relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union that we arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

The speech you have just heard from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reaffirms the ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries and expresses the Soviet Union's feelings toward our country.

On behalf of the Syrian party-government delegation and on my own behalf I thank Comrade Chairman L. I. Brezhnev for his warm greetings to us and for the high assessment he made of Syria's stance.

There can be no doubt that this visit assumes a special significance that marks it out from all its predecessors. This is confirmed by the document we signed today, which represents a qualitative shift in Soviet-Syrian relations by defining the framework for a special relationship between the two countries.

The friendship and cooperation treaty between our countries signed today is a historic landmark in the relations between the two countries and creates a firm basis, by relying on which we will be able to impart more and more impetus to the cooperation between our countries--cooperation that has already taken diverse forms and is to become still more dynamic, profound and comprehensive.

The treaty's provisions are aimed at safeguarding our peoples' interests and the interests of the struggle for a peace based on justice in our region, a peace that would lead to the aggressors' withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and to the safeguarding of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, primarily their right to return to self-determination, and to create their own independent state on their motherland's soil.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries have constantly confirmed that they are aimed at serving our countries' common interests and supporting the liberation struggle of peoples throughout the world. The consolidation of our relations and the present qualitative shift in their development will contribute to the Arabs' struggle against the conspiracy of the parties to Camp David and will buttress the struggle by the forces of socialism and progress against the imperialist offensive in the international arena.

And while the fruitful cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between our governments and peoples and the further development of that cooperation have always been an object of attention and concern, as of now this cooperation is one of the firm foundations on which the forces of socialism, progress and liberation all over the world can rely in repelling the conspiracies of reaction and imperialism.

Comrade Chairman L. I. Brezhnev!

Friends!

You know that since the signing of the Camp David agreements our region has been subjected to malicious attacks by American imperialism, Zionism, the As-Sadat regime and their accomplices. These attacks are aimed at snatching from the Arab people the fruits of their long struggle, waged since the beginning of this century, depriving our people's masses of their socialist gains, liquidating the Palestinian problem, foisting Israeli dominance on the region and thereby incorporating it in American imperialism's sphere of influence and dominance.

Adopting, together with its brothers--the countries of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front--a firm position in the face of these onslaughts, Syria expresses the will of the broad masses of the Arab people and their determination to defend the freedom and independence of their will. Syria also voices the Arab people's determination to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the Arabs' usurped rights. We are acting in the interests of unifying our Arab nation, our positions, our potentials and our efforts so that they serve the attainment of these goals.

In adhering to this line we assess highly the support rendered by the friendly countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union to the just struggle which we are waging in defending our land and our rights and also our common ideals and principles.

We regard the Soviet Union as a loyal friend who has always been with us in our just struggle against aggression and for our land's liberation. It has also been with us in various spheres of creative activity. We also regard the Soviet Union as a source from which the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence and against oppression and exploitation and attempts at diktat may draw real and effective support.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman L. I. Brezhnev!

Esteemed guests!

We are living in an era when mankind is making efforts to eliminate hotbeds of tension for the sake of international detente, universal peace and the consolidation of the peoples' security.

As the policy of detente meets with increasing support in the world, it is encountering resistance from the forces hostile to detente which are seeking to return the peoples to the atmosphere of the cold war rejected by the world and to stoke regional conflicts and step up the arms race. A whole series of examples of this may be found in various parts of the world. We can also see this quite obviously in our own region where U.S. imperialism, under cover of phoney statements about its peacemaking aspirations, is stuffing Israel with weapons and delivering military materiel to As-Sadat's regime.

By plainly stating its unconditional support for the Israeli aggressor and As-Sadat's course which is a betrayal of his nation and by inciting As-Sadat to other intrigues against the Arab peoples, American imperialism is encouraging the continuation of aggression and is helping to delay the establishment of a just and all-embracing peace in the Near East.

Clearly, in this situation, the paramount and chief danger threatening our region is posed by the ceaseless Israeli aggression which is supported by American imperialism and its agents. The attention of our Arab nation should be directed toward this danger and all Arab forces and potential must be mobilized to rebuff and curb this aggression. We are constantly drawing our Arab brothers' attention to this and we are acting to achieve these goals on the path of Arab solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Israel's aggressive designs are the basis of its ceaseless hostile actions in southern Lebanon, inhuman acts against our Palestinian Arab people and the barbaric practice of persecutions in occupied Arab territories. They are the source of an anti-Syrian conspiracy for the carrying out of which imperialism uses its puppets from the ranks of criminals and traitors.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Brezhnev!

Esteemed friends!

We have come to you to convey and confirm the Syrian people's feelings of sympathy and friendship for the Soviet leadership and Soviet people and to express the Syrian people's determination to strengthen the ties of cooperation between our countries.

Permit me once again to express profound gratitude for your traditional hospitality, the cordial reception and warm greetings.

I hail my dear friend, esteemed Comrade Chairman Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and wish him health, happiness and long life.

I hail the peoples of the Soviet Union and wish them further processes in all spheres of life and activity.

Long live lasting Syrian-Soviet friendship!

Soltan Commentary on Treaty

LD101704 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] First of all Yuriy Soltan looks at the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Here is what he writes:

This is not the first time that the Soviet and Syrian leaders have met to discuss in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding questions relating to the expansion of contacts between the two countries and ways to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The specific feature of the current meeting was the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation which elevate Soviet-Syrian relations to a qualitatively new level. The treaty signed cover the next 20 years, provides for the expansion of an all-sided cooperation between the two countries, for mutual commitments in removing the threat to security of either of the sides if such a threat ever emerges and for regular consultations on international issues, above all problems of the Middle East. [sentence as heard] The treaty is not only a firm guarantee of sovereignty and further economic development for Syria, it is an important factor of stability in the present-day explosive situation in the Persian Gulf and Middle East region.

It is not exactly a surprise that the conclusion of the treaty has been met with annoyance in the United States, Israel and by all those stillseeking to aggravate further the situation in that region, to pit Arab countries one against another and suppress progressive regimes. The Soviet Union, as its leaders declared on many occasions, pursues no self-centered aim either in the Middle East or in Southwest Asia, nor does it seek advantages at the expense of others. It is only the aggressor who feels uneasy about the treaty since the document makes it difficult for him to realize his expansionist plans. The reaction of the Israeli Prime Minister Begin to the signing of the treaty was one of disappointment. The treaty, he declared, is a blow to Israel's interests. Egypt joined him in disapproving the treaty [as heard]. As for the American administration, it has expressed deep concern and has offered military help once again to all the neutral states in the region. An uneasy conscience, it is said, betrays itself.

Meanwhile reports coming from the Middle East indicate that the broader sections of the Arab public are welcoming the results of the Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow. Local newspapers quote President Brezhnev's statement saying that the Persian Gulf area, like any other part of the world, is a sphere of vital interest of no states other than those situated there. They greet this invariable Soviet stand on the Middle East settlements. The Soviet Union has always maintained that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved when all the Arab territories captured by Israel are returned to the Arabs and the Palestinian Arabs are granted the right to a state of their own. The Soviet-Syrian treaty sets the seal on cooperation between the two countries and coordination of their actions in the move to eradicate any manifestation of hegemonism and aggression from international relations. This is a lofty aim which will undoubtably contribute to the improvement of the situation in the Middle East and to the establishment of a just peace in the region.

Timoshkin on Reactions to Treaty

LD101937 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary: "Results of President Hafiz al-Asad's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Today the official and friendly visit to Moscow by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, ended. His talks with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders have been very fruitful. They resulted in the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which raises, both sides believe, relations between them to a new level. The Syrian press, the press of many other Arab countries and representatives of the Palestinian resistance movement greatly praised the Soviet-Syrian treaty. The Damascus TISHRIN called it a national gain for the Syrian people and the whole Arab nation. The paper believes that the treaty will contribute to the consolidation of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the consolidation of the struggle of all Arabs for the triumph of their just cause.

Progressive-nationalist forces in the Arab world expressed the belief that the consolidation of fruitful cooperation and friendship with the USSR is in accord with the most sublime national interests of the Arab peoples. The call for the development of friendly relations with the USSR by all means was raised during the two most recent Arab summit conferences and this had a very good reception in most Arab countries. It is significant that the sincere desire to do so is not only manifest in Arab countries and the PLO which form the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, rather it is manifest in nonmembers of this front which reject the Camp David collusion and the policy of capitulation to U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

Leonid Brezhnev's statement that in international relations the Soviet-Syrian treaty is required to make the situation in the Middle East healthier and to create a just and real peace there and that the treaty has no other objectives and is not directed against any third country resounded in the Arab world. The Soviet president said it is a treaty for peace not war. This is indicated by the content of the treaty.

Its articles not only defined the spheres of Soviet-Syrian cooperation. Its third article, for instance, says that both sides are to cooperate with other states in giving support to the just aspirations of peoples in their struggle against imperialism and for the final and total elimination of colonialism and racial domination and for freedom and social progress. These objectives in particular are sought by all Arab peoples without exception.

I want to draw you attention, ladies and gentlemen, to the fact that the parties to the anti-Arab Camp David collusion strive today to exploit the results of the visit by President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow in order to distort once again and lie about Soviet foreign policy in the Middle East. The American, Israeli and Egyptian propaganda now cry out that the Soviet Union is returning to the Middle East. By this they mean an alleged Soviet desire to impose its control over the region. There is only one answer to this: The authors of these fabrications evaluate Soviet policy by the criteria they know. The U.S. imperialists have always worked in the Middle East for one thing: Their selfish objectives which contradict those of the Arabs and Arab national aspirations, and those objectives are none other than imposing their will on the Arabs and seizure of their oil and other natural resources, continuation of the exploitation of all Arab peoples and the consolidation of their economic and political subordination to the United States.

But these imperialist aspirations are totally alien to the Soviet policy which does not conclude deals aimed at the exploitation of the resources and work of peoples. The Arabs know this very well from their experience, and this general opinion was expressed by President Hafiz al-Asad when he said during his visit to the USSR: We see in the USSR the loyal friend which has always stood by us in our just struggle against aggression and for the liberation of the land. President Asad said we also see in the USSR a source which peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and against oppression, exploitation and attempts at diktat can draw upon for real and effective support.

COMMENT ON AS-SADAT FORMATION OF ARAB-MUSLIM 'LEAGUE'

LD102316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The latest spectacle is being played out in the Egyptian capital. President as-Sadat has given instructions for the creation of a so-called League of Arab and Muslim Peoples. After the signing by Egypt of the separate treaty with Isreal, notes international affairs journalist Aleksandr (Kotlovalov), its membership in the Arab League was suspended and the league's headquarters were moved from Cairo to Tunis. This decision by the heads of Arab states was one of the Arabs' retaliatory measures against the capitulation of the Egyptian regime to the Israeli aggressors, and against Cairo's betrayal of the pan-Arab struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Cairo reacted to this natural decision by refusing to hand over the league's records, and freezing the organization's financial assets, valued at $43 billion. Parallel with this, Egyptian propaganda mounted a noisy slanderous campaign in an attempt to discredit the Arab League. However, neither slander, nor sabotage, nor threats have brought Cairo any divididends. And now, recognizing the fruitlessness of the attempts to direct the league's activity into a channel that suits it, the Egyptian leadership has resorted to a cheap face and set about setting up a counterleague. The aim of its activity is to--and I quote--attain genuine Arab and Moslem solidarity and the establishment of stable fraternal ties among its participants.

However, florid phraseology will hardly compel anyone to doubt the real intentions of the Egyptian regime. It is evident that what is involved is the latest attempt by As-Sadat to create--by means of establishing his so to speak, half-baked league--a semblance of the Arab world's backing for Cairo's political course. Who is being asked to join this league, if one may call it that? Although there is as yet no information on that score, it is not hard to guess. The provocative nterprise of the Egyptian regime can only be supported by those who, following in Cairo's wake, intend to desert the front of the pan-Arab struggle against the Israeli aggressor, those who provide the American military with bases on their territory, those who are prepared to subordinate the interests of their peoples to the strategic designs of the United States and its partners in the Camp David collusion.

The policy of the Egyptian leadership and its actions utterly give away the initiators of the provocative venture involving the so-called League of Arab and Muslim Peoples. But the As-Sadat regime will not succeed in introducing a split in this way in the ranks of the Arab peoples opposing the Camp David collusion.

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE TO SAUDI ARABIA, OTHERS ON U.S. THREAT

LD101754 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 10 Oct, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent messages to the king of Saudi Arabia and to the leaders of a number of other Arab states warning them about the dangers posed by American imperialism's intrigues in the Persian Gulf area. As reported by Libya's JANA agency, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the United States wants to turn the Arab world into its colony. The messages say that Washington is conducting a military offensive trying in collusion with Israel to undermine the independence of Arab countries.

The leader of the Libyan revolution noted that it was a national duty of Arabs to resist U.S. intrigues in the Middle East. He stressed that the AWACS American spy planes, that were recently sent by the United States to Saudi Arabia, should leave the Arabian Peninsula and that the American bases in Oman and Somalia should be liquidated.

Beirut, 10 Oct, TASS--After the failure of the military venture in April to release the American hostages in Iran who, as is known, are accused of espionage, Washington decided to form a new military detachment for special large-scale military operations, it includes infantry, aviation, naval and marine units.

The Saudi weekly AL ASR reports that as different from other such detachments this one is subordinated directly to the White House and fulfills orders only from the top U.S. leadership and personally the President.

ISRAELI CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD102002 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--A delegation of veteran members of the Communist Party of Israel stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from September 25 to October 10.

The Israeli communists visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, studied the life of the Soviet people and the activities of party organisations in their preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, visited an industrial enterprise and a collective farm, establishments of science and culture. The delegation had meetings at the Leningard and Kiev regional party committees.

During its stay in Moscow the delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum.

SOMALI 'EXPANSION' AGAINST ETHIOPIA CRITICIZED

LD102207 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union was one of the first nations to recognize the independent Somali Republic and establish diplomatic relations with it. Nineteen years ago, in 1961, the two countries signed a number of agreements. Our commentary has been prepared by (Andrey Kotov).

Soviet-Somali relations began to acquire a new nature in the early '70s when Somalia set its sights on socialism and the treaty for friendship and cooperation, signed in Mogadishu in 1974, opened new prospects for advancing all-round and long-term cooperation. Unfortunately, relations between the two countries were interrupted and it was no fault of the Soviet Union. By 1977 Somali foreign policy was characterized more than ever before by a narrowly nationalistic approach. The government set itself the task of acting on a great Somalia idea at the expense of the territory of neighboring states, first of all Ethiopia.

In July, 1977, the Somali leadership unleashed a war against Ethiopia. To have the backing of the West and reactionary Arab regimes it spoiled relations with this country. On 13 November, 1977, Somalia decided to annul the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Almost 3 years have passed. The failed adventure in Ogaden should have helped the Somali leadership understand that a policy of expansion is damaging and has no future. Unfortunately, Somali leaders have drawn no conclusions from the lessons of history. They are still laying claims to the territory of neighboring countries. They are still interfering in the internal affairs of Ethiopia by sending army units there and they are still building up the military potential of Somalia.

What is more, Somali leaders are even ready to turn their country into a springboard of imperialist aggression if the United States gives military assistance. All this is done to continue a policy of expansion towards Ethiopia and other neighboring states, a policy that conflicts with the interests of the Somali people. Such a policy is anything but wise.

ARMED FORMATIONS REPORTEDLY ENTER UGANDA FROM SUDAN, ZAIRE

AFP REport Cited

LD101956 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct, TASS--According to a report of the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, armed formations penetrated into the territory of Uganda from neighbouring Sudan and Zaire and captured the town of Arua, the administrative center of the western Nile district.

The Foreign Minister or Uganda Otema Alimadi has sent a message to the U.N. secretary general, pointing to the grave situation that developed in the area. A message was also sent to the general secretary of the Organization of African Unity.

Ugandan Press, Radio Statements

LD121732 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Kampala, 12 Oct, TASS--(From TASS correspondents)--Military operations between regular Ugandan Army units and military formations from among the supporters of President Amin who was overthrown last year are going on in the northwestern areas of Uganda. As became known here from government sources, the invasion forces which have bases in the territories of neighbouring African states--Zaire and the Sudan--have captured part of Arua area in the Ungandan Province of West Nile.

According to a local radio report, Ugandan Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Samwiri Karugire summoned the ambassadors of Zaire and the Sudan accredited in Kampala and delivered to them notes of protest in connection with "serious border incidents".

The newspaper UGANDA TIMES emphaszies that the Ugandan territory adjacent to Zaire and Sudan has been a target of heightening tension for a long time already. The newspaper points out that way back prior to the beginning of the armed clashes T. Okelo, commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, was fired upon in the area of Koboko during an inspection tour. The newspaper is calling on the governments of the Zaire and the Sudan to adhere undeviatingly to the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and to promote the establishment of a climate of goodneighbourly relations and mutual understanding between African states.

In the opinion of sources close to the Ugandan Government, the events in Uganda's northwest are the consequence of the intrigues by the forces of imperialism which are interested in creating a seat of tension on the joint borders of the African states for the purpose of frustrating the process of preparations in Uganda for the holding of free and democratic elections.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS

LD140943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 63d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which initiated a new era in mankind's history!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

Long live the unbreakable unity of the party and the people!

5. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress!

6. Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and consistent fighter for peace throughout the world!

7. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets!

8. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry!

9. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia!

10. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia!

11. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union!

12. Long live the USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people!

Long live socialist democracy!

13. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

May the participation of working people in the management of affairs of state and society broaden!

14. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle actively for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress!

15. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to improve efficiency and work quality!

16. Soviet trade unions! Actively participate in the administration of state and public affairs, in resolving political and economic questions and in improving working people's working and everyday living conditions!

Long live Soviet trade unions--school of communism!

17. Young men and women! Persistently assimilate knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be conscious fighters for communism!

Long live the Lenin Komsomol!

18. Long live Soviet women--active builders of communism!

Glory to the mother! Peace and happiness to children throughout the world!

19. Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training, vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great achievements!

Long live the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

20. Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the victory of October and for the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland!

21. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise productivity, efficiency and work quality at every work place!

Let us successfully fulfill the precongress pledges!

22. Glory to the Red Banner collectives and guards of the 5-year plan marching in the vanguard of communist building!

23. Working people in industry! Strengthen our motherland's industrial might!

Start up production capacities more quickly and utilize them efficiently!

Introduce new equipment, progressive technology and advanced experience!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate the development of production forces in Siberia and the Far East!

Increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad!

25. Working people in heavy industry! Meet more fully the requirements of the national economy for fuel, energy, metal and raw materials!

Increase the technical level of production!

26. Soviet machine builders! Create highly productive, economical and reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation!

27. Working people in the chemical industry! Introduce highly efficient technology and meet more fully the requirements of the national economy for chemical products and materials!

28. Working people in industry! Increase the production, extend the range and improve the quality of consumer goods!

29. Construction and installation workers! Commission production capacities and projects on schedule and increase the effectiveness of capital investments!

Build well, economically and on a modern technical foundation!

30. Working people in transportation and communications! Improve services to the national economy and the population!

31. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture!

Accelerate the tempo of its industrialization and chemicalization and of land reclamation and develop production specialization and concentration!

Implement more actively the comprehensive program for the transformation of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone!

32. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Raise production efficiency!

Make better use of land, equipment and fertilizers!

Devote maximum attention and concern to the future harvest!

33. Working people in agriculture! Increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products!

Strengthen the feed base of livestock raising!

34. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transport, processing and trade enterprises! Do not permit losses of agricultural produce!

Everything that has been produced must be used for the good of the people!

35. Working people in trade, public catering and the consumer, housing and municipal services! Raise the quality and standard of work and satisfy Soviet people's requirements more fully!

36. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen discipline and make the most of every working minute!

Make economical and efficient use of metal, raw materials, fuel and electricity!

37. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Cherish and augment socialist property!

Make rational use of the country's riches and protect the motherland's natural environment!

38. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve equipment, technology and production management!

Struggle for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress!

39. Soviet scientists! Raise the efficiency of research and make science's link with production closer!

Glory to Soviet science!

40. Working people in the ideological front! Raise the quality of educational, information and propaganda work!

Communist ideological conviction and an active life stance for every Soviet person!

41. Figures active in literature and art and working people in culture! Create works worthy of our great motherland!

Bear aloft the banner of the party-mindedness and popular spirit of Soviet art!

42. Working people in public education! Raise the quality of instruction!

Educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism and of a conscious attitude toward studies and labor!

43. Working people in VUZ's and technical colleges! Train ideologically tempered and highly skilled specialists!

Develop science and augment your contribution to communist building!

44. Working people in public health! Raise the quality and standard of medical services for the population!

Apply scientific achievements and advanced experience more extensively!

45. Physical culture exponents and athletes! Augment the glory of Soviet sport!

Make physical culture part of daily life!

46. Revolution, war and labor veterans! Mentors of young people! Actively participate in rearing the young generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

47. Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, students at vocational and technical schools! Warmly love the Soviet motherland!

Persistently master knowledge, culture and labor skills!

Be active fighters for Lenin's cause, for communism!

48. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties!

May the unity and cohesion of the communists of the entire world strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

49. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

Long live proletarian internationalism--tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

50. May the invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the age--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

51. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!

May the world socialist system develop and strengthen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!

52. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Cuban people, who are courageously resisting the intrigues of American imperialism!

53. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people!

54. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

55. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who are building an independent and free People's Kampuchea!

56. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are courageously defending the achievements of the April revolution!

57. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries and to all fighters against monopoly exploitation and oppression, for the rights of the working people and for peace, democracy and social progress!

58. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and who are waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

59. Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa who are struggling against imperialism, for the continent's full liberation from colonialism and racism and for freedom, independence and social progress!

60. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against reaction and fascism and for the democratic development of their countries!

61. Fraternal greetings to the working class and all working people and democracts of Chile, who are waging a selfless struggle against fascist reaction!

62. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the peoples' freedom, democracy and socialism who are languishing in jails and fascist torture chambers!

Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

63. Warm greetings to the Arab peoples waging a struggle against Israeli aggression and the diktat of imperialism!

May Soviet-Arab friendship strengthen!

64. Peoples of the European countries! Struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for peace, security and cooperation!

65. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle for the consolidation of peace, cooperation and good-neighborly relations and for the safeguarding of security in Asia!

66. Warm greetings to the great Indian people!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India develop and strengthen!

67. Peoples of the world! Unite in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war!

Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism, militarism and revanchism!

68. Peoples of the world! Come out consistently for the banning of nuclear and all other types of mass-destruction weapons and for the nonuse of force in relations between states!

"No" to the aggressive U.S. nuclear strategy!

69. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

70. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

71. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON CONSTITUTION DAY

LD100911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Triumph of the People's Power"]

[Excerpts] Today is Constitution Day--a bright, joyful festival of socialist democracy, a festival of the people's power.

With its every line the USSR Constitution confirms that socialism and democracy are indivisible. By its every clause it convincingly attests that the concepts of freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice are filled with real content only under the conditions of socialism. The Soviet Constitution counters the interpretation of the concepts of democracy and human rights distorted and trivialized by bourgeois and revisionist propaganda with the full and real complex of rights and duties characteristic of the citizen of the developed socialist society.

Granting and guaranteeing Soviet people the full range of socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms, our fundamental law proclaims that their exercise is inseparable from Soviet citizens' execution of their duties. Everyone is obliged to observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, to work conscientiously to safeguard the interests of the Soviet state, to promote the growth of its might and authority, to strengthen the friendship of the peoples, and to respect the rights and legitimate interests of others. It is the sacred duty of every USSR citizen to defend the socialist fatherland, and military service in the ranks of the armed forces is his honorable obligation. "The defense of the socialist fatherland," the Constitution says, "is one of the most important functions of the state and is the concern of the entire people."

Soviet servicemen are honorably and worthily fulfilling their lofty constitutional duty to the people--reliably defending the socialist fatherland and being in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. Closely rallied around the CPSU and the Soviet Government, boundlessly devoted to their people, in single formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' armies, they are reliably guarding the sacred borders of our motherland and the socialist community countries and vigilantly standing guard over peace and the people's security.

Under the conditions of aggravated international situation, the arms race which the imperialists are forcing on and the buildup of military preparations in the NATO countries aimed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the national liberation movements, our servicemen are being still more persistent in improving their combat skill, strengthening their organization and discipline and struggling to enhance their combat readiness.

Now that the training year is coming to an end in the units and on the ships, the personnel's efforts are aimed at the complete fulfillment of combat training plans and programs and socialist pledges in competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

It is in a good mood and with a sense of legitimate pride in our motherland and its Constitution--the constitution of developed socialism, the constitution of communism under construction--that Soviet people are celebrating today's holiday. They are united, closely rallied around Lenin's party and its Central Committee. This indestructible unity is a guarantee of new successes and new victories in the struggle to build communism.

MOSCOW ARABIC ON FREEDOM OF BELIEF IN USSR

LD121922 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Lecture in the series on scientific socialism and the Arab world by Orientalist Prof Aleksandr Ignatenko]

[Excerpts] Today we are going to deal with a topic about which false, distorted ideas have appeared and are held by some Arabs in view of the fabrications of resentful imperialist and reactionary propaganda. By this we mean the state of religion and believers in the Soviet Union.

In order to make our analysis of this question more perfect and deeper we are going to look into it through historical considerations. We will find whether the state of religion and the believers in the Soviet Union has changed, and if it has, why and how.

In one of our previous lectures we discussed the basic principle of the relationship of scientific socialism and religion and the believers. Today we are going to talk about how those principles were applied in practice as far as Soviet Russia is concerned and those rules drawn up by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin as well as the line adopted by the CPSU on the question.

Let us begin with 1918, the time of the first Soviet Constitution, to see what was said about religion and believers in the first basic law of the young Soviet state.

First: Article 13 of the Constitution stipulates that in order to secure freedom of belief for workers religion is isolated from the state and school from religion.

In the 1918 Constitution there is an article I am sure you have not heard of. It is Article 21 which says: The Soviet Republic grants the right of political asylum to foreigners who are subjected to harrassment on account of their religious beliefs and their actions in accordance with such beliefs. Such actions were contradictory to the capitalist laws and were considered crimes in the capitalist states.

Comparative analysis of the articles referred to above allows the deduction that the basic principle of the Soviet state toward religion was and still is freedom of belief. It is summarized in the fact that the citizens of the Soviet Union have the right to embrace or not to embrace any religion. I think you will agree that this is a democratic principle, indeed especially if we remember the order prevailing before the revolution.

When the Great October Socialist Revolution broke out and was followed by imperialist interference against the new authority and civil war part of the clergy--I underline the clergy and do not say ordinary believers of the workers, peasants and other working class--stood by the counterrevolutionary forces. Why? Because they were defending their selfish, class interests. Of this, friends, you may find similar examples in the history of Arab peoples and Islam such as the activity of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria and a number of Arab countries where they work as agents for imperialism and reaction.

ROMANOV ATTENDS 29 SEPTEMBER SMOLNYY AWARD CEREMONY

LD091121 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September 1980 front-pages a 600-word LENTASS report, entitled "Honor Certificate Awarded", on a meeting of the Leningradskaya Oblast party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv in the Smolnyy on 29 September. The meeting was dedicated to the award to the oblast of an honor certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for its stockraising performance in the winter of 1979/1980. The report concludes with the following passage.

"Participating in the work of the meeting were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom and members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom and members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau."

BAGRAMYAN ADDRESSES ALL-UNION MARCH RALLY IN BELORUSSIA

LD101010 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Here is a recorded report of the all-union rally of the winners in the march of Komsomol members and young people in Minsk which includes the following speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan, chairman of the central headquarters of the all-union march.

[Begin Bagramyan recording] Dear comrades, young friends! Permit me on behalf of the central headquarters of the all-union march of members of the Komsomol and youth in places of glory of the Soviet people, on behalf of party, war and labor veterans and from myself personally to congratulate you warmly and cordially on the occasion of an exalted appraisal of your noble heroical and patriotic work--the honorary right to represent your organizations at the Ninth All-Union Rally of the Winners of the March. [applause]

We have gathered here, on the glorious soil of Belorussia, in the Hero-City of Minsk, in order once again to demonstrate the monolothic unity, inviolable ties and succession of the heroic generations of the Soviet people, the laborer and the soldier people!

Like in the past to the fronts of the Civil and the Great Patriotic wars went grandfathers and fathers, so now young people depart on their march in order themselves to walk along the roads of the past battles in order to ascend that unknown summit which people of the same age defended to the last in 1951; in order to find that bunker, to which partisans returned after their raids in the enemy's rear; in order to erect a simple obelisk mounted with a red star over a soldiers' common grave; in order to touch the heart of that tragic and at the same time heroic time which ended millions of lives and gave birth to millions of heroes.

So began the movement of young patriots which in time grew into the all-union march of members of the Komsomol and youth across the places of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. At present 60 million boys and girls walk its routes.

At this rally we shall discuss together the results of the march participants' deeds, we will exchange experiences of the heroic-patriotic upbringing of youth which we acquired over the past years and we will determine our tasks for the immediate future in order to, first of all, welcome in a worthy manner the 26th Congress of the Communist Party and start preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

I declare open the Ninth All-Union Rally of the Winners in the March across the places of the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. [applause] [end recording]

Bagramyan Interview

LD100952 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 0515 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union marshal, I.K. Bagramyan, gave an interview for a radio news correspondent: Sometimes I am called Komsomol marshal. [laughter] I proudly bear this title because, together with me and thousands of veterans, a huge army of young patriots came under the banner of the all-union march to places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people. At present over 60 million boys and girls walk the routes of the march. The participants in the all-union march do a very necessary and very important job for the communist upbringing by opening new heroic pages of history, new names of heroes, lining up to which is a new generation of Soviet youth. Opening for themselves and for history the names of unknown heroes and recalling history's pages, boys and girls feel the pulse of the older generations.

Belorussia was not chosen accidentally as the place to hold the rally. For many years purposeful work in military and patriotic upbringing of young people was carried out in Belorussia. Continuing this is an indefinite operation, in the course of which Komsomol organizations have an active patronage over invalids of the Great Patriotic War, over war and labor veterans. The "chronicle of the people's glory" operation presently is being realized in Belorussia. It intention is to write down stories about the struggle against fascism by all participants in the Great Patriotic War. A large-scale search and military-patriotic work is being carried out by participants in the all-union march. Even more has to be done. At the rally we shall talk about the future routes of our march and about how to involve all our young people.

When I speak about Belorussia, then automatically the most exalted and best thoughts about this splendid people come to me. This love is not fortuitous. It originated during the war years. I wish that the Belorussian people, its youth, the Komsomol members, always stay in the front ranks.

TURKMENISTAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY RELIEVED OF POST

LD100911 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Oct 80 p 2

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] Khalach--A raykom plenum held here has considered organizational questions.

The plenum relived Dzh. Ashirov of his duties as raykom first secretary and expelled him from the raykom Bureau.

N. Akyyev was elected raykom first secretary.

SHEVARDNADZE CONDUCTS IDEOLOGY CLASS AT TBILISI PLANT

LD101113 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Mind, Honor and Conscience of Our Age"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with tradition the first classes at schools and seminars for the political and economic education of the republic's working people have been conducted by their patrons--members and candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, leading personnel of the Georgian CP Central Committee, Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Georgian Council of Ministers, and leaders of republic ministries and departments.

In the school of fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism at Tbilisi's V.I. Lenin electric locomotive building plant the class was conducted by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central CP Central Committee.

Summing up the results of the class Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze pointed out the importance of the now traditional meetings between the republic's leadership workers aad propagandists and students at schools and seminars for the working people's political and economic education. It was stressed that these meetings are mutually enriching for the participants, give depth to the classes and make it possible to gain a better grasp of the tasks facing labor collectives, to frame a clear action program and to plan ahead. This is very important at the present time, during the completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the runup to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

The party and the people have the same aim, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said, and so the party's plans are also the people's plans. By selflessly serving the cause of communism and peace and of working people's happiness the Communist Party has won boundless confidence, authority and love among the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. Warmly endorsing and unanimously supporting its course the Soviet people see the party as the mind, honor and conscience of our age.

With reference to Soviet Georgia's achievements Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the republic fulfilled considerably ahead of schedule the targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for the rate of increase of gross output and national income, industrial and agricultural production, state capital investment and for a number of other extremely important economic and social development indicators.

This was the result of restoring and affirming a Leninist style of party life and of adopting a comprehensive approach to educating the new man. The persistent and purposeful struggle against negative phenomena both in the republic's economy and in its social and political life has yielded positive fruit.

Although October has only just begun the republic's industry has already been working for several days toward the targets for the 10th month of the 5-year plan's final year. Socialist competition to ensure a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th Georgian CP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party is in full swing at enterprises.

Rural workers are also achieving gratifying successes. Tea and citrus fruit growers have fulfilled their 5-year plan targets and our glorious viticulturalists are striving for this too. The progress of this year's grape harvest inspires confidence that 770,000 tons of grapes will be harvested.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers AUCCTU and Komsomol Challenge Red Banner presented for the seventh consecutive time to the Georgian SSR for victory in the all-union socialist competition and urban and rural workers' current successes are a reliable guarantee of future victories.

The collective of Tbilisi electric locomotive builders is one of the republic's largest leading labor collectives, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted. It is emulated and imitated and used as an example. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by the initiative of students at your school which has been taken up widely. It is particularly important since in the runup to the party congress you have quite rightly linked together the struggle for production successes and the struggle for exemplary everyday life. This is all the more important since the Communist Party never separates Soviet man's work from his moral makeup.

Raising each and every individual's consciousness and increasing his responsibility for tightening up discipline reflects directly on the people's prosperity. After all, a high standard of discipline ultimately means more high-quality production and considerably material sufficiency. In this connection the urgent need to further improve the electric locomotive builders' patriotic initiative and to ensure its general dissemination was stressed.

The electric locomotive builders are making a weighty contribution to Georgian industry's overall success. This will increase still further in the 11th 5-Year Plan: The enterprise's general modernization will be completed and a new mainline electric locomotive will be in production. The collective must make every effort to ensure that it is awarded the state seal of quality. The foundation for this is currently being laid by the shock and highly productive labor of every worker and the atmosphere of labor rivalry during the runup to the congress reigning in the collective.

The party's leading and directing role is graphically revealed in every sphere of the republic's economic and cultural life. Immense prospects are now opening up before Soviet Georgia. Dozens of new industrial and agricultural enterprises are under construction and such industrial giants as the Kutaisi automobile plant, the Rustavi chemical and metallurgical plans, the Zestafoni ferroalloy plant and the Tbilisi electric truck repair plant are being modernized and are increasing their capacities. In this connection we are facing the full magnitude of the problem of making rational use of labor resources, harnessing every reserve and possibility for increasing labor productivity at every enterprise, in every unit and in every job and of creating all the conditions necessary for fruitful work.

The Communist Party is doing everything possible to enable Soviet people to live happily and work in peace. Headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Central Committee is resolutely and consistently implementing a Leninist foreign policy course. Our state's peace initiatives aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, achieving relaxation of international tension and halting the arms race have won the support of all peace-loving and progressive forces.

The Soviet Union is a universally recognized stronghold of peace. It proves this constantly: After all, to struggle for peace is one of the main injunctions of the fundamental law of our lives--the USSR Constitution. The labor of each of us, which makes our motherland richer and mightier, is now a reliable guarantee of peace throughout the world, of our children's happiness and of our bright future.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ORDER, DISCIPLINE IN PRODUCTION WORK

LD091127 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Order at Production Facility"]

[Excerpts] The 10th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. The labor collectives are now analyzing with particular care what has been achieved and are seeking to put new reserves and potential into operation to fulfill successfully the plans and socialist pledges of the concluding year of the 5-year plan and provide a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. This analysis shows again that one of the main factors of the leading collectives' successes achieved in production intensification and the improvement of efficiency and work quality is a high degree of organization and discipline.

Our party has always viewed organization and discipline as an essential condition for high labor productivity and the overall upsurge of the economy. Let us recall V.I. Lenin's instructions. It is important to strengthen state and labor discipline, Ilich taught. He ranked the formation of conscious discipline and the nurturing of a communist attitude to labor among the revolution's main creative tasks. Under present-day conditions when not only the scale but also the very nature of production are changing radically, the significance of organization and discipline increases particularly.

"We must enhance the party's demand on cadres for the fulfillment of the set targets and the strict observance of state discipline," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed when he spoke in Alma-Ata. "And this must be done at all levels, in all echelons--right up to ministries. There should be a high degree of organization, intelligence, and discipline in all respects in all sectors of our work."

A large amount of work is underway in our republic to strengthen discipline, organization and order. Since the start of the 5-year plan losses in working time have dropped 20 percent and personnel turnover has been considerably reduced. However, as the Azerbaijan party aktiv meeting held in July this year emphasized, much still has to be done in this direction since in individual sectors of the national economy losses of working time are still substantial. Even halving them would make it possible, calculations show, to obtain additional industrial output worth almost R50 million. Tasks of retaining cadres at production facilities also require efficient solution. The facts attest that the main reasons for turnover lie in the poor organization of labor, in the use of workers in areas unrelated to their specialities, and in the lack of the necessary cultural and consumer service conditions.

Yet we have many examples of the skillful organization of matters and of firm discipline and order in production in the republic.

Great effect in consolidating discipline is attained at those enterprises which, after careful, all-round preparation, transfer to the team-contract method and other forms of the collective organization and remuneration of labor. In these collectives violators are answerable to their comrades and there is not place here for slackers and absentees.

The appearance of our national economy is changing rapidly: Increasingly sophisticated equipment and manufacturing methods are entering production, and the connection between sectors and enterprises is growing and becoming more complex. All this increases the demands made on the quality of each person's labor. Under these conditions any violation of discipline means the slackening of order, and the disruption of rhythm at one working place or one link can result in great losses for a shop or plant and ultimately even for an entire sector. Unfortunately, this is sometimes forgotten. Yet the link between the state of discipline and the end result is a direct one. And where plans are underfulfilled, where rush work and absenteeism are frequent, where scant concern is displayed for the common cause, there production output grows only slowly, its quality does not improve, and efficiency is reduced.

Discipline is a vast concept. And the moral factor here is not less important than the economic one. The irreproachable fulfillment of official duties and the sense of discipline are an indicator of the worker's political and civic maturity.

Concern for order is the business of one and all. The stronger the discipline and the higher the sense of responsibility in all links of production, then the more successfully the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and socialist pledges in honor of the 26th party congress will be fulfilled.

INTERVIEW WITH AGANBEGYAN REPORTS ON ARTIC EXPEDITION

LD091001 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 October 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word PRAVDA correspondent S. Vtorushin interview conducted in Novosibirsk with Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, under the headline "What Will the Arctic Become? Expedition Returns." The interview concerns a 2-month Arctic expedition led by Aganbegyan under the auspices of the institute. Participating in the expedition, which began in Arkhangelsk and ended in the Chukotka, were economists and scientists of various disciplines. Aganbegyan outlines the expeditions' findings and the prospects for the future opening up of the Arctic area of the Soviet Union, particularly as regards developing all-the-year round navigation and exploiting mineral resources.

BRIEFS

SAKHALINSKAYA OBLAST COAL SHORTFALL--The production administration of Sakhalin coal mines has summed up work in oblast mines for the last 9 months. Only 4 coal mines have managed to fulfill the plan: The Novikovskiy open cast mine, the Lermontovskiy administration mine, Mgachi mine and the Telnovskaya mine. The oblasts coal miners have failed to supply the state a total of more than 200,000 tons of coal from the beginning of the year. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 2 Oct 80 SK]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-13 OCT

LD110213/LD120335/LD130135/LD140104 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 10-13 October. The times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 October

Over 2 million tons of grain crops, mainly wheat, have arrived at Altayskiy Kray's elevators. In Omskaya Oblast this year the grain fields cover almost 2.5 million hectares. From this entire area, as a whole, a good harvest has been gathered. Most farms have obtained 20 and more quintals per hectare. By this morning autumn plowing had been carried out on an area in excess of 1.3 million hectares in Tselingoradskaya Oblast. This is more than 60 percent of what has been planned. Kolyma agriculturalists have learned to grow abundant harvests of potatoes in the permafrost zone. In the flood plains of the northern rivers they are lifting from 100 to 250 quintals of potatoes per hectare. This year the local farms have considerably overfulfilled the annual plan for potato sales to the state. (0100 GMT)

By 6 October grain had been reaped on over 92 percent of the acreage sown to it in the RSFSR Republic, 89.4 percent of the grain crops and pulses, excluding corn, had been threshed. Potatoes had been lifted on an area of 1.5 million hectares, which is 83 percent of the plan. Lifting is proceeding well in Leningradskaya Oblast. Sugar beet lifting pace is low. Orelskaya, Lipetskaya, Voronezhskaya and a number of other oblasts are lagging behind. (0600 GMT)

Volgoradskaya Oblast has sold the state 2.2 million tons of grain crops. Over 1.5 million hectares have been sown with winter crops. (0900 GMT)

Grain over the country as a whole has been gathered from almost 113 million hectares but the reaped cereals are still lying in swathes on about 2.5 million hectares, mainly in the north of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Work on the fields in the Ukraine is far from being completed. About half of the sugar beets have been collected and three-quarters of the corn. The harvest of corn for grain has hardly started. A great deal of sunflower is still standing. A lot is still to be done in lifting potatoes and rice harvesting. So work is still intense in the fields. The farms of Kievskaya Oblast have fulfilled ahead of schedule the 5-year plan in the sale to the state of produce from livestock farms and complexes. To date about 95 percent of winter crops have been sown. Only in the very south of the oblast, where this cannot be rushed, are they still sowing the winter crop area. Good healthy shoots are already appearing. (1100 GMT)

11 October

To date 1.2 million tons of grain have arrived at Omskaya Oblast elevators. The virgin lands here have produced more than 500,000 tons of grain, most of it being strong and valuable wheat. (0000 GMT)

In Azerbaijan procurements toward the 9th 100,000 tons of raw cotton have already started. During the past decade cotton production in Azerbaijan has doubled. Its yield has increased on the average by almost 15 quintals [presumably per hectare] over 700,000 tons of raw cotton have arrived at Turkmenia's procurement centers. (0100 GMT)

Rice harvesting is being completed in Ulbekistan. Rice has been reaped from 80 percent of the acreage sown. Almost everywhere the harvest is good. In Khorezmskaya Oblast, for instance, an average of 50 quintals per hectare have been obtained. Altogether by this morning 350,000 tons of rice had been threshed in Uzbekistan. (0204 GMT)

Rice has been harvested from over half the acreage in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. Harvesting is proceeding in difficult weather conditions. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan is preparing the land for the next harvest; 10 million hectares of autumn plowland have been tilled. Only subsurface tillers are being used. (0700 GMT)

Kazakhstan is keeping to its pledge to sell once again 1 billion poods of high quality grain to the state. A record harvest is expected on the cotton plantations. (1750 GMT)

12 October

Potato and vegetable lifting has been completed in Komi ASSR. Quite a good crop has been gathered in; on the average the yield has been 140 quintals per hectare for potatoes and 250 quintals per hectare for vegetables. (0000 GMT)

Voronezhskaya Oblast's agricultural exhibition opened today in Voronezh. Experience gathered on farms of this oblast shows that a good harvest is possible in spite of poor weather conditions; some farms have brought in 34 quintals of wheat and almost 40 quintals of peas from one hectare. (1200 GMT)

13 October

Autumn fieldwork is being completed in Altayskiy Kray. Over 4 million hectares have been plowed which is 70 percent of the total farming area. (0000 GMT)

Farmers in Kokchetavskaya Oblast have delivered 3 million tons of grain to the state. (0700 GMT)

Farmers in Kagestanskaya ASSR have delievered 35,000 tons of rice to the state, which is over one-third of the planned crop. (1100 GMT)

The grain harvest has ended in Kazakhstan. Grain was harvested on 24 million hectares and farmers will be meeting their socialist pledge of selling 1 million poods of grain to the state. (1200 GMT)

GORBACHEV ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS MEETING

LD101958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Summary] A solemn meeting, devoted to the All-Union Agricultural Workers Day which is to be marked on Sunday, was held in Moscow today. "The meeting was attended by Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

"Speaking at the meeting, USSR Agriculture Minister Mesyats passed on to the participants in the ceremony and to all agricultural workers sincere congratulations and very best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In this greeting from Leonid Ilich, the agriculture minister stressed, we see once again a confirmation of the constant attention accorded by party and state to the development of such a complex industry as agriculture.

"In his report Comrade Mesyats noted that during the years of the current 5-year plan the material-technical base of rural areas has been strengthened and has become qualitatively different. The supply of electric power to rural areas in the last year has exceeded 500 million kilowatt--hours. The power (?facilities) of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased and supplies of mineral fertilizers have also increased. In the current year in very difficult weather conditions a relatively good harvest of grain crops and other crops has been obtained. Harvesting was exceptionally difficult and in a number orf rayons it was necessary to literally scrape out a better harvest, using all efforts and means to do it.

"A successful harvest was achieved by farmers of North Caucasus Region, Orenburgskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Rostovskaya, Saratovskaya and other Volgogradskaya oblasts, and Altayskiy Kray. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these and other rayons are carrying out the sale of grain crops to the state in excess of the plan. One has to mention Kazakhstan here which has pledged for the fourth time in the current 5-year plan to give the homeland 1 billion poods of high-quality grain. An exceptionally high harvest will be obtained this year on cotton plantations."

ALIYEV VISITS FARMS IN AZERBAIJAN COTTON-GROWING AREAS

LD091009 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by AZERINFORM special correspondents R. Grigoryan, F. Dzhafarov and V. Morozkov: "Shock Rates for the Finish to the 'White Harvest'"]

[Excerpt] Yevlakh, Barda, 2 Oct--The Karabakhskaya Steppe is rightly called the republic's real cotton basket, with its fertile lands extending right up to the foothills of the lesser Caucasus. The workers on its farms are making a worthy contribution to the struggle for a big Azerbaijan cotton harvest in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. Together with all the republic's arable farmers, the heroes of the cotton-fields of Yevlakhskiy and Bardinskiy rayons, who have already reported the fulfillment of the plan targets, are working on the fulfillment of the lofty socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

On 2 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was in these rayons and visited a number of farms and talked with fieldworkers and machine operators.

GRISHIN SENDS THANKS TO ESTONIA FOR POTATO SUPPLIES

LD100915 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Muscovites Say Thank You"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and S. M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent a telegram to K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and V.I. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

The Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom, it says, express profound gratitude to the republic's agricultural workers and party, soviet and procurement organizations for fulfilling the state plan for potato supplies.

The telegram wishes the republic's working people big successes in completing the 1980 plan and 5-year plan as a whole and a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

RSFSR BAD WEATHER MAKES HARVEST PROGRESS DIFFICULT

LD101130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 6 October grain had been cut on 69.3 million hectares which is equivalent to 92.3 percent of the area sown. And 89.4 percent of grain and pulse crops, except corn, had been threshed. This information appears in the diary of fieldwork which says that work is progressing in difficult conditions on the fields of the RSFSR. Rain and cold weather are preventing progress from speeding up and there is still a great deal to be done. The harvest is continuing and everywhere fodder is being stored up. At the same time the soil is being prepared for the next harvest. In the south of the republic winter crops are being sown. The busiest time has arrived in the potato, sugarbeet, groat, corn and other late crop plantations.

POPOV, RYUMIN RETURN TO EARTH AFTER 185 DAYS IN SPACE

LD111140 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, TASS--The longest space flight in the history of cosmonautics, lasting 185 days, has been successfully completed.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin returned to the earth today at 12 hours 50 minutes, Moscow time, after accomplishing a complex and extensive programme of scientific and technical research and experiments on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex. The descent vehicle of the Soyuz-37 spaceship landed at a distance of 180 kilometres south-east from the town of Dzhezkazgan.

A medical examination of the cosmonauts at the point of landing showed that they withstood well the long stay in weightless conditions.

Popov's and Ryumin's flight began on April 9 on board the Soyuz-35 spaceship. The next day after the spaceship docked with the Salyut-6 station, the cosmonauts began working on board the orbital complex. With a view to extending the period of the active functioning of the station, the crew have done a considerable amount of repair-and-preventive-maintenance work and replaced individual elements of the onboard system and scientific apparatus.

On May 27 the Soyuz-36 spaceship manned by Soviet Pilot Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, a citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic, docked with the orbital complex. An international crew consisting of cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, worked on board the complex in the period of July 24 to 31. An international crew consisting of Soviet Cosmonaut Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, citizen of the Republic of Cuba, representative of the first socialist state of the Western Hemisphere, was brought to the orbital station on September 19. All the international crews successfully accomplished the planned research and experiments prepared by the scientists of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community.

The modified transport spacecraft Soyuz T-2 manned by Yuriy Malyshev and Vladimir Aksyonov docked with the Salyut-6 station on June 6. The cosmonauts tested and practiced the onboard systems of the Soyuz T-2 spacecraft within the orbital complex. A large amount of scientific-technical and medico-biological research and experiments has been carried out during the 185-day flight of the main crew and the flights of the international crews in accordance with the Intercosmos programme.

Much volume in the programme of the work of the crews of the orbital complex was devoted to geophysical research aimed at solving tasks in the interests of various branches of the national economy. For this purpose the cosmonauts regularly made observations and photographed the earth's surface and the world ocean area. The photography covered a considerable part of the territory of the USSR, as well as partially those of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Cuba.

Important statistical data have been gathered in the interests of research in the mineral raw material resources, on the dynamics of natural landscapes, the seasonal changeability of agricultural lands and the world ocean area with a view to studying its biological productivity, and conditions for navigation and fisheries.

About 70 experiments have been performed on the installations Splav and Kristall with a view to obtaining in microgravitation conditions semiconductive materials, metal alloys and compounds with new properties. The practicing of methods to apply metallic coatings in the conditions of space vacuum and weightlessness was continued.

In the course of the flight the crews carried out a large amount of medico-biological research to estimate the effect of space flight factors on the human organism as well as on the development of higher plants and other biological objects. Medical examinations of the cosmonauts were regularly held. The complex of preventive medical activities has made it possible to maintain a good state of health and high working capacity of Popov and Ryumin for half a year.

As a result of this dedicated work by the Soviet cosmonauts and the cosmonauts of Hungary, Vietnam and Cuba, valuable scientific data have been obtained and will find a wide application in various branches of science and the national economy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The successful accomplishment of the planned programme on the longest orbital flight in the history of cosmonautics and the flights of the international crews has been resultant of the reliable functioning of technical means and efficient and concerted work of many scientific, design and production collectives, the crews of cosmonauts and specialists of the Mission Control Centre, the command-instrumentation and search-and-rescue complexes.

The Salyut-6 scientific station has been in flight in the near-earth space for over three years, including one year and a half in a manned-flight mode. Over the period four main expeditions and eight visiting expeditions worked on board the station. The active functioning of the manned complex Salyut-6-Soyuz for a long period has been reliably ensured by the automatic cargo spacecraft Progress which brought fuel, equipment, apparatus, food, life support materials for the cosmonauts, and materials for scientific research. The engineering and technical solutions which make it possible to carry out preventive maintenance work during the flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-progress space system and to broaden the range of scientific apparatus and equipment of the station are another big step in creating lasting manned complexes for scientific and national economic purpose.

The outstanding achievements in space research, which have become possible due to the high level of Soviet science and technology, open new prospects in the further peaceful exploration of outer space for the benefit of the whole of mankind.

Cosmonauts 'Feel Well'

LD111356 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, TASS--The cosmonauts feel well. This is the conclusion drawn by the medical specialists after the first examination of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin who have returned to the earth after half-a-year stay on board the orbital complex Salyut-6. No irreversible processes occur in the human organism in weightless conditions. This is today's opinion of scientists who have long watched the health of the crewmen of the previous long-term expeditions.

The good state of Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's health is indicative of the sufficient effectiveness of the methods and preventive means which they used in weightless conditions. The cosmonauts in orbit retained the normal working capacity and successfully accomplished the entire planned flight programme, displaying interest and initiative.

The normal state of the cosmonauts has been promoted by a whole system of flight support and various preventive measures and the rational schedule of work in orbit, the improved complex of physical exercises with due regard for the analysis of the previous flights. Training on the space mini-stadium, where the crew had at their disposal a turning track, the bicycle ergometer and the weighted suits, was held regularly in orbit.

In the opinion of the medical specialists, full-value and diverse diet was of considerable importance. At present the cosmic food almost does not differ from terrestrial one and many dishes are intended obviously for the gourments. Thus, Leonid Popov's and Valeriy Ryumin's menu included about 70 food products. Their diet comprised meat and diary products, confectionery, fruit, juices, beverages, and various seasonings. Fresh vegetables and fruit that were brought to orbit during the flight also diversified the space meals.

Receive Awards, Titles

LD111228 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct, TASS--Leonid Popov was granted the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal for the successful accomplishment of a lasting space flight at the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz, and for his courage and heroism during the flight. Under another decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he was granted the title of the Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR.

Valeriy Ryumin, the other participant of the lasting Salyut-6-Soyuz space flight, was awarded the Order of Lenin and a Second Gold Star Medal. A bronze waist sculpture will be erected in his homeland to mark his exploit.

Meeting With Journalists

LD131212 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bayknour Cosmodrome, 13 Oct, TASS--Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, the participants in the 185-day space mission, are resting for the second day at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. In less than 24 hours since the return to the ground after six months in space the cosmonauts went out for a walk and later met journalists.

When asked what was the last experiment in the six month's work in the orbital station, Leonid Popov answered that 20 minutes before the closure of the hatch prior to undocking from the station the cosmonauts held the last session of photographing the earth.

When asked if the second prolonged flight seemed to Valeriy Ryumin to be easier, Valeriy answered that he felt, perhaps, a little better. He believes it was due to the experience both in training on the ground and in organizing the schedule of the working day onboard. He said that in contrast to the previous flights, Leonid Popov and himself had on every fourth day a rest from physical exercises, and this was some change for their routine. After rest they were more eager to do exercises on the running track.

Leonid Popov gave a positive answer to the question if it is possible to work in space longer than six months. He stressed that a varied programme is the main thing so that the crew should feel well.

Valeriy Ryumin agreed with the commander. 185 days in space is not the limit to the capabilities of the human organism. But the prolongation of the stay in space should be motivated by concrete aim. "If, for instance, an expedition to Mars were prepared and it should be necessary to hold a yearlong stay in space as an intermediate stage, I think we would readily agree to such work", he said.

As one of the supervisers of the cosmonauts' training centre, Aleksey Leonov spoke about the invaluable contribution of the fourth main crew to the further development of the programme of orbital research, to the increase of the effectivity of the use of scientific orbital stations in the interests of the national economy.

Yuriy Glazkov asked members of the crew to say, taking into consideration the experience of the prolonged flight, if any changes are needed in the system of preparations for the flight. "Our trainers and methods of training are very effective, to my mind", L. Popov said. "I believe that training sessions in the water are particularly useful". Valeriy Ryumin said that in his opinion it is necessary to widen the scientific training of cosmonauts. This is particularly important for lengthy expeditions when the crew have to play the role of researchers in different spheres--in geophysics and optics, in astrophysics and materials science, in biology and medicine.

The meeting with the crew for which doctors assigned only twenty minutes lasted for about an hour. The cosmonauts were eager to talk and were quick to answer jokes. Both are still very moved by the warm meeting and great number of cables streaming to the cosmodrome.

COSMOS-1214 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 10 OCTOBER

LD101820 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1214, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue outer space exploration.

The initial period of the satellite's revolution is 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--368 kilometres, minimum distance--181 kilometers, inclination of the orbit--67.2 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

REUTER: SWEDISH INSTITUTE REPORTS SOVIET EXPLOSIONS

WA121556 London REUTER in English 1432 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, Oct 12 REUTER--The seismological institute recorded an underground nuclear explosion today at the Soviet testing grounds at Semipalatinsk in Western Siberia, a spokesman said.

The explosion was the strongest of seven recorded this year and measured seven on the open-ended Richter scale, the spokesman said.

Yesterday, the institute recorded a similar explosion in the Novaya Zemlya area measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale.

OLYMPIC RADIO, TV FACILITIES TO EXPAND DOMESTIC SERVICES

LD291415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] And now a short review of the USSR State Television and Radio weekly "Govorit I Pokazyvayet Moskva." The new Olympic radio and television center is beginning its post-Olympic service.

The large modern television and radio system, comprising the new Olympic television and radio center, a switching center, a network of surface microwave and cable lines, and satellite communications systems, will allow a better use to be made of artificial earth satellites, primarily to provide television broadcasts for the regions of West and East Siberia, which was envisaged by the decisions of the 25th congress.

From 20 October, the weekly reports, the first program of central television and All-Union Radio will be relayed to the regions of Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Far East at a more convenient time for their inhabitants.

As of 5 October the zone of assured reception for the fourth program of central television will expand. In the future new steps will be undertaken to improve television and radio broadcasting in our country.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD091137 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 October 1980 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,500-word GRUZINFORM report entitled "Increasing Production Efficiency and Improving Output Quality" on the second republican scientific and practical conference on quality and efficiency which opened in Tbilisi on 3 October and was reportedly addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.